FBIS DAILY REPORT

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

24 AUGUST 1984

Lebanon

Chief of Staff's Death — Reacting to the death of Army Chief of Staff Major General Nadim al-Hakim, the highest-ranking Druze militaryman, in a helicopter crash, Druze political leader Walid Junblatt stated in remarks reported by the clandestine Voice of the Mountain radio that it increases "our reservations about the role of the military establishment" and that investigations will not be "convincing." Al-Hakim's death will increase the determination to "march" from the "accursed ruling party," Junblatt added. Regarding the crash, "security reports said there was no collision and witnesses said the helicopter was burning before it crashed, according to Voice of the Mountain. The radio reported that the funeral for Al-Hakim and two others will be on 25 August.

Political Developments — Junblatt met with Syrian Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam in Damascus and discussed the security plan for the mountain, Beirut radio reported. Junblatt then returned to Beirut after canceling his visit to Romania, Radio Monte Carlo added. Khaddam also received in separate meetings an Islamic delegation from Tripoli and the leader of the Democratic Arab Party, and discussed with them plans for a cease-fire in the city, the radio disclosed. After departing Damascus, the Islamic delegation met with Prime Minister Rashid Karami in Beirut to inform him of their talks, Beirut radio reported. Karami also received Saudi mediator Rafiz al-Hariri, and they discussed political and security developments as well as plans for reconstructing areas in Beirut, the radio noted.

Bridge to South — the Batir ash-Shuf Bridge across the Al-Awwali River was reopened after being closed since 19 August, Jerusalem radio reported. Travelers may now travel across only as pedestrians or via organized public transportation.

Libya-Syria

Libyan leader Colonel Mu'ammar Al-Qadhdhafi and Revolution Command Council member Major 'Abd as-Salam Jallud met with Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad and Vice President Khaddam following the Syrian delegation's arrival in Banghazi, SANA reported. In remarks upon his arrival cited by the agency, Al-Asad stated that the visit is in the context of exchanging views on bilateral relations and pan-Arab issues.

Egypt

Ambassador to the USSR Salah Basyuni departed Cairo to take up his new post in Moscow, Cairo radio reported.

Gulf Conflict

The Iraqi Air Force "effectively hit" a "large maritime target" south of Khark Island on 24 August, according to an Iraqi military spokesman cited by Baghdad radio. Lloyd's of London identified the vessel as the Cypriot tanker *Amethystos* and reported that a "serious" fire had broken out on board, AFP added. The Iraqi Air Force had earlier "accurately and effectively hit" a "large maritime target" south of Khark Island at 1040 GMT on 23 August, according to an Iraqi military communique broadcast by Baghdad radio. Monitored Iranian sources have not reported either attack, although Bushehr radio had announced a "red alert condition" for Bushehr at 1035 GMT on 23 August because of the "danger of an air attack."

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Numayri, 'Arafat Hold Talks in Bucharest

JN231101 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1030 GMT 23 Aug 84

[Text] Bucharest, 23 Aug (SUNA) — President Ja'far Muhammad Numayri received here yesterday PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat. 'Arafat stated that they discussed a number of Arab, Palestinian, and bilateral issues during the meeting. He described the meeting as positive and good, because he found that President Numayri fully understands the cause, especially the crimes and threats against the Islamic and Christian sites in Jerusalem as well as the Judaization plot against the holy city.

'Arafat said that he informed President Numayri of the results of the Palestinian dialogue and the Aden and Algiers agreements, including the agreement on the PNC meeting to be held in Algiers in September.

The meeting was attended by Foreign Minister Hashim 'Uthman; 'Umar Yasin, minister of state for political affairs at the president's office; Muhammad Mahjub Sulayman, President Numayri's press adviser; the delegation accompanying President Numayri; Ahmad Muhammad Diyab, Sudan's ambassador to Romania; PLO Executive Committee member 'Abd ar-Rahim Ahmad; Fatah Revolutionary Council member Nabil 'Amr; and 'Izzat Abu ar-Rub, PLO representative in Bucharest.

Fatah, PLF To Implement Aden Document

JN231741 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1615 GMT 23 Aug 84

[Text] The Fatah movement and the Palestinian Liberation Front [PLF] have announced an agreement to work toward implementing what was stipulated in the Palestinian Aden-Algiers document in order to reinforce Palestinian national unity, support the PLO's unity, and preserve the PLO's independent political decisionmaking. This necessitates convening the PNC on the agreed date.

This came in a recent meeting between the Fatah and PLF delegations in Tunis. The Fatah delegation was headed by Brother Abu al-Hawl [Hayk 'Abd al-Hamid], Fatah Central Committee member, and the PLF delegation was headed by Brother Abu al-'Abbas, the PLF's assistant secretary general.

Al-Wazir Comments on Algiers-Aden Agreement

JN232020 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1626 GMT 23 Aug 84

[Excerpt] Following his return to Amman from the Algiers and Tunis meetings, Brother Abu Jihad [Khalil al-Wazir] has said the following: To complete the practical measures supporting the Algiers-Aden agreement, which was reached during the Palestinian dialogue, the last meeting of parties to the dialogue was held in Algiers on 18 August 1984 according to a prior agreement.

The conferees discussed the new developments and activities toward implementing the agreement, as well as Palestinian, Arab, and international contacts. They also reviewed the support of our people and their national institutions in the occupied land, our people everywhere in the refugee camps in Syria, Lebanon, and southern Lebanon, the popular organizations, unions, associations, workers and professional federations, numerous Arab and international institutions, and of many friendly sides for convening the PNC. They all expressed appreciation for the nature and importance of the Algiers-Aden agreement toward overcoming the obstacles that hampered the unity of national Palestinian action and the unity of the PLO and its continuing vanguard struggle role in all arenas.

The conferees from Fatah, the PFLP, the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine, the Palestinian Liberation Front, and the Communist Party expressed appreciation for this response in favor of the agreement, which embodies the sincere will to achieve Palestinian national unity, protect the PLO's unity and legitimacy, and confront attempts to paralyze our Palestinian institutions and undermine their role in all fields.

The conferees issued a statement in which they affirmed their adherence to convene the PNC in due time, no later than 15 September 1984, in accordance with the Algiers-Aden agreement. The views of all participating sides affirmed that they insist on going ahead with all the appropriate steps for convening the PNC. They affirmed that it is in the interest and credibility of all levels of the Palestinian struggle to implement all necessary steps to convene the PNC in due time in order to restore order to and protect the Palestinian house.

When discussing the national comprehensive dialogue advocated by the parties to the Algiers-Aden agreement, the stand of the Damascus parties, such as the As-Sa'iqah and the Jibril and Ghawshah groups, became clear. They reject the principle of dialogue except under their announced conditions which are aimed at establishing a so-called alternative national front to lead national action. They refuse to deal with any institution or meeting in which Brother Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] is involved as an excuse for continuing to hamper the work of the PLO and its organs.

As parties that signed the Algiers-Aden agreement, which included the Fatah movement, we have reaffirmed our eagerness to keep the door open for the parties in Damascus to enable them to attend the comprehensive national dialogue, which we have callled forwithout any preconditions. We said that we extend our arms and open our hearts for a comprehensive dialogue that includes all of us and through which we would discuss all our issues. We said that we were willing to accept any new ideas and to develop any existing proposals without any reservations. We would do this in a spirit of struggle that would rise above all past wounds suffered at the hands of those who took up arms against their revolution and their people's refugee camps and who sought to strike at the PLO and its achievements.

We do not do this from a position of weakness or by surrendering to this or that party's blackmail. We do this because we realize the historical responsibility making it incumbent upon every individual sincere to his cause to prevent his revolution and cause from drowning in the doldrums of bloody conflicts and continuous division and differences.

In spite of all this, and in spite of our numerous invitations for them to attend the comprehensive national dialgoue without any preconditions, we observed these intransigent stands by the parties in Damascus accompanied by an unjust campaign against the dialogue, the Algiers-Aden agreement, and all parties in the Democratic Alliance by attempting to use terrorist methods and blackmail.

They even threatened Algeria, in its capacity as the host country for the forthcoming PNC session, in an attempt to terrorize those who will attend the session and to continue the blackmail and impose their ideas and stands.

Our people reject this method because it represents a new encroachment upon their traditions and democratic course. At any rate, we do not wish to be involved in the attempts of some parties in Damascus that are aimed at dragging us back into the shameful conflict which our people reject.

Al-Wazir on Next Dialogue in Algiers

JN240956 Amman SAWT ASH-SHA'B in Arabic 24 Aug 84 pp 1, 13

[Excerpts] Amman, *SAWT ASH-SHA'B* — Khalil al-Wazir, alias Abu Jihad, deputy commander in chief of the Palestinian revolution forces, has said that a third meeting between the Fatah Movement and the Democratic Alliance's quadripartite factions will be held in Algiers on 1 September in order to set the final date for the next PNC session.

Abu Jihad, who participated in the second meeting between Fatah and the Democratic Alliance before he returned to Amman Wednesday evening, added that all sides agree that the PNC should be convened before 15 September in order to protect national struggle and safeguard its credibility on all levels, and to rebuild and protect the Palestinian home.

He added that the special committee formed by the PLO Executive Committee will meet on 2 September in Tunis in order to discuss the technical and procedural details of the PNC session and to address official invitations to it.

However, Abu Jihad did not rule out the possibility of postponing the PNC session for a few days after 15 September for purely administrative and technical reasons.

Abu Jihad appealed to all National Alliance member organizations to abandon their negative stand and to participate in this meeting, which he described as a dialogue. He added: We are ready to listen to their complaints within the framework of this comprehensive national Palestinian dialogue. We stretch our hands out to them, and appeal to them to forget the past and turn over a new page. We hope that they will eventually heed our call.

Concluding, Abu Jihad said: If these orgnaizations insist on boycotting the PNC meeing, this meeting will be held anyway. He added: The PNC has convened several times in the past even though the rejectionist fronts boycotted it.

Resistance Attacks in South Lebanon Reported

JN231726 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1615 GMT 23 Aug 84

[Text] The Palestinian-Lebanese national resistance men launched a lightning attack yesterday against a Zionist military patrol on the Jazzin road in occupied southern Lebanon. One Zionist military vehicle was completely destroyed and all of its occupants were either killed or wounded in the machine gun and rocket attack. A Zionist military spokesman admitted the daring attack but, as usual, did not mention losses. He said that his forces immediately carried out an extensive search and arrested a large number of Palestinian and Lebanese citizens on the pretext of searching for the resistance men. Their attempt was in vain.

Another resistance group launched a machine gun and rocket attack yesterday morning against a Zionist military patrol as it approached (?Jibshit) in occupied southern Lebanon. One Zionist military jeep was destroyed and all of its occupants were killed or wounded. A Zionist military spokesman also admitted the operation but, as usual, did not mention losses. He said that his forces immediately combed the area and arrested a large number of citizens on the pretext of searching for the resistance men, who returned safely to base.

ICO Statement Condemns Afghan Attacks on Pakistan

LD231205 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1130 GMT 23 Aug 84

[Text] Jidda, 23 Aug (SPA) — The ICO secretary general has condemned the violation of Pakistani airspace by Afghan armed forces as unreasonable violations that have resulted in heavy loss of life.

The organization declared its support for Pakistani resistance to outside pressure seeking to make it abandon its religious stand regarding the Afghan issue. In a statement issued today, the organization's Secretary General Habib Chatti stressed that Pakistan's attitude toward the Afghan issue was in line with the ICO resolutions, with UN resolutions, and with the principles of international law. It enjoys the support of the international community. He paid tribute to Pakistan's effort to create a climate that would result in a political settlement of the Afghan problem in accordance with internationally recognized principles.

The statement stressed that the organization joins the call by peace-loving countries for a halt to attacks against Pakistan's western borders, attacks that are hindering the peaceful settlement of the Afghan problem.

Arab-Soviet Commerce Chambers' Issue Communique

LD232312 Kuwait KUNA in English 1905 GMT 23 Aug 84

[Text] Moscow, Aug 23 (KUNA) — A joint meeting of the Arab and Soviet Chambers of Commerce came to a close here Thursday by underlining the continuous and mutually beneficial economic and trade exchange between Arab states and the Soviet Union.

The meeting, which opened here last Tuesday in the presence of delegates representing nine Arab states, emphasized the importance of development of external trade and recommended new effective formulas for cooperation in this field. As example, the meeting suggested a permanent representative office for the Union of Arab Chambers in the Soviet Union or a joint Arab-Soviet trade centre for the purpose.

A communique released at the end of the meeting indicated to the successful evolution of Soviet-Arab economic and trade ties and called for further expansion and deepening of those relations. It advocated increased expansion of Soviet machinery and equipment export to the Arab world as well as Soviet import of Arab manufactured products and called for active exchange of data and visits for better acquaintance with the potentials of each side. "Mutual emphasis," the statement said, "was laid on cooperation in compensatory deals and on the basis of entire contracts, both regions remaining to be earnestly tapped as a future advanced pattern for bilateral and multilateral economic cooperation," it asserted.

The Arab side recognised Soviet technical aid as having greatly contributed to enhancing the production capablities of several Arab states and highly valued Soviet support lent to the Arab struggle for national liberation and against Zionist occupation of territories seized since 1967.

Both sides denounced the imperialist policy aimed at destabilizing the Middle East and supported the Arab national's right to the peaceful utilization of its resources for the cause of world peace and a new international economic order.

The statement further urged an early settlement of the Iraq-Iran war by peaceful means and pointed that the next sixth joint meeting of Arab-Soviet chambers of commerce will be held in Beirut next year.

The statement was signed by the secretary general of the Arab Union of Chambers while the chairman of the Soviet Chamber of Commerce initialled on behalf of the Soviet side.

GULF AFFAIRS

Cypriot Tanker Sends SOS South of Khark Island

NC240933 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 0900 GMT 24 Aug 84

[Text] The Cypriot tanker *Amethystos* sent an SOS message this morning while on its course in the Persian Gulf near Khark island, the main Iranian oil loading terminal. Agency reports state that a large scale fire broke out on the ship's bridge and that the crew started abandoning ship. According to the same reports the ship's captain requested helicopters to collect members of the crew. Tugs in the area, 50 miles south of the island, hastened to assist the ship which is in imminent danger of sinking.

So far none of the Persian Gulf combatants have announced any attacks on ships in the area today. Agency reports from Bahrain, however, state the tanker could have been hit by an Iranian aircraft. In London, Lloyd's announced that *Amethystos* has a displacement of 52,581 tons and belongs to the Oriental Amethist Compania Naviera registered in Limassol. Yesterday Iraq announced that its aircraft attacked a large naval target south of Khark but no ship reported being attacked yesterday.

Captain Reports Ship Sinking

NC241104 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1030 GMT 24 Aug 84

[Excerpt] The Cypriot tanker *Amethystos*, which was attacked by aircraft this morning while sailing near the Iran's Khark Island in the Persian Gulf, has been abandoned by its crew. The ship's captain sent an SOS message shortly after an attack by Iraqi aircraft in the area. Iraq announced that a large naval target was hit in the Khark Island area, without giving more details.

Bahraini maritime sources reported that the captain said his ship was sinking, and that he asked for helicopters to rescue members of his crew already in the sea. Later efforts to contact the ship were fruitless. The ship's captain had reported a large scale fire on the ship's bridge.

KUWAIT

Soviet 'Sources' on Middle East Situation

GF231538 Kuwait AS-SIYASAH in Arabic 22 Aug 84 pp 1,19

[Fathi Sharif report]

[Text] Soviet diplomatic sources have affirmed to *AS-SIYASAH* that the Soviet Union's new initiative to resolve the Middle East crisis and the call for the holding of an international conference with the participation of all the parties to the issue, including the United States and the Soviet Union, does not mean that the Soviet Union intends to restore diplomatic relations with Israel as a party in the Middle East crisis. The sources said that the only condition for the restoration of relations is Israel's withdrawal from all Arab territories which were occupied after the 1967 war. Despite all the pressures and mediations which are being made by Israel, the Soviet Union will not change this firm stance. In their statement to *AS-SIYASAH*, the Soviet diplomatic sources said that the restoration of Arab solidarity and a unified Arab stance is the hope which is behind the convocation of an international conference to resolve the Middle East crisis. It is toward this end that the Soviet Union desires to see an end to Arab differences without interfering in the internal affairs of the Arab countries.

As an example, the Soviet Union is still playing the role of mediator between Syria and the PLO on the one side, and between Syria and Iraq on the other side. These mediations continue despite the obstacles which they are facing. The USSR's insistence on a settlement of Arab differences is based on Moscow's conviction that the restoration of Arab solidarity and the elimination of conflicts and differences among the Arabs is the biggest gain for the Arabs themselves in confronting any partial solution to the Middle East crisis and in supporting joint Arab work on Arab and international levels to achieve a comprehensive solution through unanimity in views among the Arabs. This is precisely what was raised in King Fahd's initative and in the recent Soviet initiative for resolving the Middle East crisis.

On Moscow's support for PLO leader Yasir 'Arafat in his differences with Syria and his differences with some factions of the Palestinian revolution, the Soviet diplomatic sources said: The Soviet Union supports Yasir 'Arafat not as a person but because he was chosen by Palestinian cadres and the PLO leadership; Moscow does not interfere in the process of electing a person by the Palestinian people.

Therefore, by trying to deflate the differences between the revolution factions and Fatah or between Fatah and Syria, the Soviet Union wants to preserve the Palestinian revolution, unity, and unanimity so that the Palestinians can restore their occupied territories and rally their ranks to face the Israeli invasion and U.S. moves to contain them. The Soviet sources expressed the hope that mediation between Fatah and Syria will succeed in its next stage. They declined to reveal the progress which has so far been made in the dialogue Moscow is holding with PLO leaders.

On the other hand, the Soviet sources lauded Cairo's step in the direction of exchanging ambassadors with the Soviet Union. In reply to a question on whether Moscow supports Egypt's return to the Arabs to face the threat to the region's security and stability, the sources said: The Soviet Union is now concerned with the restoration of solidarity and unity among the Arabs, including Egypt, because of its strategic and political weight in the region. The sources expressed the conviction that the game of mines in the Red Sea and the Gulf of Suez is linked to what is taking place in the Gulf region and that it cannot be separated from the developments of the Iraq-Iran war.

The Soviet sources renewed their accusation against the United States and Israel in planting mines in the Red Sea. They are the ones who would benefit from these incidents because considering the volume of the operation, it could not be made except by a big country which has the means and potential to plant these mines in the waters of the region, the sources said.

On the Libyan-Moroccan federation, and on whether it will have a negative effect on Libyan-Soviet relations, the Soviet sources said: We do not fear anything; we do not fear that this unity will affect Libyan-Soviet relations because the Soviet Union extends economic and political aid to countries without interfering in the internal affairs or the national aspirations of any country.

Assembly Speaker Al-'Adasani Visits PRC

For Beijing media coverage of Kuwaiti National Assembly Speaker Yusuf al-'Adasani's visit to the People's Republic of China, see the 23 August Middle East & Africa section of the China *DAILY REPORT* and subsequent issues.

Briefs

TV Cooperation With Pakistan — A television cooperation agreement was signed today between the Kuwaiti Information Ministry and Pakistani TV and radio. [Excerpt] [Kuwait Domestic Service in Arabic 1000 GMT 21 Aug 84 LD]

QATAR

Amir Cables Romanian President on National Day

GF230906 Doha QNA in Arabic 0752 GMT 23 Aug 84

[Text] Doha, 23 Aug (QNA) — Qatari Amir Shaykh Khalifah ibn Hamad Al Thani has sent a congratulatory cable to Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu on the occasion of his country's national day. Shaykh Hamad ibn Khalifah Al Thani, Qatari heir apparent and defense minister, has also sent a similar cable to the Romanian president.

Briefs

British Ambassador Departing — Doha, 22 Aug (WAKH) — Qatari Crown Prince and Defence Minister Shaykh Hamad ibn Khalifah Al Thani received here today the outgoing British Ambassador to Qatar, Stephen Day. The meeting reviewed bilateral relations and cooperation between the two countries. [Text] [Manama WAKH in English 1520 GMT 22 Aug 84 GF]

SAUDI ARABIA

Reagan Nomination for Second Term Viewed

LD232255 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 23 Aug 84

[Husayn al-'Askari commentary]

[Text] The Republican Party has decided to nominate President Ronald Reagan for a second term of office after the chances of the success of the Republicans over the Democrats have become evident. After 4 years of Reagan's assumption of the presidency and his close possibility of assuming the presidency for 4 more years, several facts seem to attract the attention of analysts, who feel that he dealt with understanding with some issues while he failed to achieve success in dealing with some others, despite the favorable opportunities that presented themselves as a result of the wide popularity the Republicans have enjoyed and which have recently been affected by the attitude of the Reagan administration toward a number of local issues. For, as is known, the American people's preoccupation with their local interests is almost unique despite the international responsibilities their country shoulders.

This has led to some measure of misunderstanding which has at some stages almost reached a loss of credibility in the U.S. Administration's role in helping to create a genuine world peace. This state of affairs made many of the world peoples see even more clearly the American role in the establishment of stability and peace in the world on the basis of justice and right. It is natural that this should influence the position of the American voters who in recent years, have begun to show some interest in international issues, although not to the extent of balancing the national interests of the nation with a more equitable foreign policy. The same interests play their role in American attitudes, to a greater or lesser extent, so that the American political decisionmaker has often lost the true vision in balancing American national interests and the political decisions taken in dealing with the international issues, as is the case with the cause of the Palestinian people. The American views have lost and continue to lack balance, which has led to a number of problems which have been and continue to be a source of trouble not only to the countries of the region of the Arab-Israeli conflict but also to the entire world community, in view of the political and economic importance of the region of conflict to the world.

In view of all this, Arab observers believe now that President Reagan has come close to securing a renewal of his term for a second time, he might have the chance of acting in the future in isolation from the pressures which still maintain their weight as one of the basic elements that make the chances of success for any [words indistinct] more [words indistinct]. However, the Arab optimism will remain within the bounds of caution which awaiting the actions of the American decisionmaker.

Briefs

Outgoing Omani Ambassador — Jidda, Aug 22, SPA — Crown Prince 'Abdallah, the first deputy premier and commander of the National Guard, received here today Omani Ambassador to Saudi Arabia 'Abdallah an-Najjar on the expiry of his diplomatic assignment in the Kingdom. [Text] [Riyadh SPA in English 1228 GMT 22 LD]

PDRY

Chairman Receives PLO Representative Zaki

GF231552 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 23 Aug 84

[Text] Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, secretary general of the YSP Central Committee, chairman of the Presidium of the

Supreme People's Council, and chairman of the Council of Ministers, received in his office at the YSP Central Committee Secretariat today Brother 'Abbas Zaki, PLO representative in Aden, who handed him a message from the Palestinian leadership. The message dealt with the relationship of struggle between the YSP and the PLO and means of strengthening it.

During the audience, the two sides discussed current Palestinian and Arab developments and means of strengthening unity among the Palestinian revolution factions under the PLO to face the imperialist and Zionist assault which is intended to implement conspiracy and capitulation aimed at liquidating the Palestinian cause. The brother secretary general emphasized our country's principled stand and support for the struggle of the Palestinian people under the PLO, its sole and legitimate representative, to achieve their right to self-determination and to return to and establish their independent national state. In this connection, he noted that our country will continue its efforts to preserve Palestinian national unity which is the firm basis for the Palestinian people's struggle and their steadfast revolution.

U.S., NATO Accused of Mining Red Sea

GF230612 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 22 Aug 84

[From the "News and Reports" program]

[Excerpts] Most of the Arab and international information media have affirmed that the United States, NATO, and the Zionist enemy are the beneficiaries of the mining of the Gulf of Suez and the Red Sea. Reports by a number of observers showed most of the countries bordering the Red Sea the motive of the United States and NATO by pointing out that they found the mines in the sea that they had planted. Their motive is to spread U.S.-NATO domination over the region, to impose a military presence within the framework of the U.S. plan to contain the Arab world, and to subject the countries bordering the Red Sea to continuous U.S. threats. Observers said the Zionist enemy is the beneficiary of the Red Sea and the Gulf of Suez explosions. The reports explained that since its founding the Zionist strategy has included a longing to be a partner in Arab oil in any way it can, especially in the Red Sea and Gulf of Suez passages, which are very important for transporting oil.

News reports said that the methods of laying the mines are highly advanced. The militarily advanced countries, especially the United States, are behind this act. It uses ships which can open and close at the rear to lay the mines. Observers say the United States, when it intends to strike a certain place, prepares another plan and executes it in another area to distract world public opinion from the first strike plan. They say that amidst the fury of the Iraq-Iran war, the United States tried to dominate Lebanon, but it became bogged down there. Likewise, while the world was occupied with the Israeli-U.S. invasion of Lebanon, the U.S. Administration flexed its muscles in Grenada. These observers emphasize that the U.S. Administration accuses other countries [of planting mines] only to give legitimacy to intervention by NATO countries in the region by direct order and in coordination with the U.S. plot against the region.

YAR

General People's Congress Holds Third Session

GF232000 San'a' Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 23 Aug 84

[Text] The General People's Congress held a third working session this morning under the chairmanship of Brother Colonel 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the Republic, commander in chief of the Armed Forces, and secretary general of the General People's Congress, who opened the third session in the name of God and the people.

The president asked the secretaries of the committees from the Congress session which was held yesterday, including the Administration and Services Committee, the Organizational Committee, the committee in charge of studying the expansion of the People's General Congress membership, Culture and Guidance Committee, Economic Committee, Political Committee, to read the reports which were prepared by those committees on the issues referred by the Congress to reform them in light of notices, views, and propo7als which were presented by the Congress members. After each of the reports were read and discussed, votes were cast on each of the reports, all of which were unanimously approved.

During this session, the Congress elected a committee comprising some of its members to formulate the final statement, decisions, and proposals. Members of the committee are: Muhammad Lutf as-Sabahi, Isma'il Ahmad al-Wazir, Hasan Ahmad al-Lawzi, Ahmad Ahmad al-Khattabi, Husayn al-Hubayshi, Qa'id (al-Hurumi), Muhammad 'Abd al-Malik al-'Ulufi, Ahmad al-Iryani, 'Abd al-Latif 'Ali, Ghalib al-'Adufi, Muhammad (Mash'uf) al-Aslami, and ('Alimah Suswah).

People's Congress Concludes Meetings

GF232004 San'a' Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 23 Aug 84

[Excerpt] Meetings of the second ordinary session of the General People's Congress concluded today. The final session was held under the chairmanship of Brother Colonel 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the Republic, commander in chief of the Armed Forces, and secretary general of the General People's Congress.

Briefs

Soviet Ambassador — Brother 'Abd al-'Aziz 'Abd al-Ghani, prime minister and member of the Standing Committee, today received the USSR ambassador in San'a', Oleg Peresypkin, on the end of his term of office. [Excerpt] [San'a' Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 20 Aug 84 GF]

'Abd al-Majid: Situation in Red Sea Under Control

NC240520 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2150 GMT 23 Aug 84

[Text] Cairo, 23 Aug (MENA) — Foreign Minister Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid has said that the situation in the Suez Canal and the Red Sea is under (?complete) control. In a statement to journalists today, 'Abd al-Majid said that navigation in the Suez Canal is normal and that an average of 50 to 60 vessels cross the canal daily, which is the normal rate.

'Abd al-Majid expressed his hope that the current clearing operation will be completed within weeks, as soon as we make sure that the Gulf of Suez, the Suez Canal, and certain areas in the Red Sea are clear of mines. He further said that there is no evidence in the legal sense indicating the country that planted the mines, but there are certain indications linking the passage of certain ships, such as the Libyan vessel *Ghat*, and the occurrence of explosions. 'Abd al-Majid said that Egypt has not yet received any answers to its invitation for a conference of the Arab Red Sea littoral countries to safeguard the Red Sea against danger. He said that Egypt is still holding diplomatic contacts regarding this issue.

Soviet Cruisers Cross Canal

NC231206 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1150 GMT 23 Aug 84

[Text] Ismailia, 23 Aug (MENA) — Two Soviet cruisers — navy ships 103 and 710 — crossed the Suez Canal today on their way to Bab el-Mandeb. The two cruisers are expected to participate in mine clearing operations in the Bab el-Mandeb area.

Two French Minesweepers Arrive

NC231359 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1350 GMT 23 Aug 84

[Text] Port Said, 23 Aug (MENA) — The French minesweepers *Cassiopee* and *Eridan* arrived in Port Said this afternoon. They are scheduled to enter the Suez Canal this evening to participate in mine clearing operations in the Red Sea and the Gulf of Suez.

Egyptian-Cameroonian Joint Committee Meets

NC231105 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1030 GMT 23 Aug 84

[Excerpt] Cairo, 23 Aug (MENA) — The Egyptian-Cameroonian Joint Committee opened its first session this morning at the Foreign Ministry. The Egyptian side was led by Dr Butrus Ghali, minister of state for foreign affairs, and the Cameroonian side by Mahamat Paba Sale, minister of state for foreign affairs. The discussions dealt with various aspects of bilateral relations and ways to promote cooperation between both countries and implement commercial, economic, and cultural agreements signed by them.

Ghali Comments on Talks

NC231143 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1045 GMT 23 Aug 84

[Text] Cairo, 23 Aug (MENA) — Dr Butrus Ghali, minister of state for foreign affairs, said that today he discussed with Mahamat Paba Sale, Cameroonian minister of state for foreign affairs, various political issues of common interest to both countries. Among the African issues discussed, Ghali said, is the future of the OAU and ways to bolster and safeguard it. They also discussed the Chadian problem, in light of the recent visit paid to Egypt by Chadian President Hissein Habre, as well as the problems of Western Sahara and Namibia, Ghali added.

Commenting on meetings of the Egyptian-Cameroonian Joint Committee, which opened today, Ghali said this committee includes representatives from various ministries, which signals the eagerness of both countries to bolster their relations. He added that the committee will hold further meetings during the next few days to promote bilateral relations and enhance joint work in the African arena.

Sudan's Numayri Arrives for Brief Visit

NC241140 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 24 Aug 84

[Text] Sudanese President Ja'far Muhammad Numayri arrived in Cairo at approximately 1400 on a visit of several hours. He was received by President Husni Mubarak and ranking state officials. The two presidents will hold talks on the situation in the Middle East and on the results of President Numayri's talks in Romania.

Ambassador Salah Basyuni Departs for Moscow

NC231222 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 23 Aug 84

[Text] Salah Basyuni, Egypt's ambassador to the Soviet Union, left Cairo for Moscow this afternoon. Before departing, Basyuni told a radio correspondent that he is hoping Egyptian-Soviet relations will take a normal course that serves the common interests of both countries and reflects their mutual respect for each other's principles and policies. The ambassador said that Egypt aims above all to attain overall peace in the Middle East, avoid polarization in the region, and achieve economic development according to the national plan. The new Soviet ambassador to Cairo is due to arrive there early next month.

MAY Scorns Proposed Libyan-Moroccan Unity

PM220749 Cairo MAY in Arabic 20 Aug 84 p 2

[Salamah Ahmad Salamah article: "Political Clowning"]

[Text] The question of Arab unity has become almost a kind of joke or absurdity, like what has prevailed in Arab political thought in recent decades, to the extent that it can be said that the Arab peoples no longer believe what their leaders say and have lost faith in the ability of realizing that unity in the short or long term. Those leaders will be historically responsible for the results consequent on this situation.

We say this on the occasion of the recent announcement regarding the supposed unity plan for Libya and Morocco following the meeting between King Hassan II and Colonel Mu'ammar al-

Qadhdhafi in the Moroccan border town of Oujda. The official statement issued on this occasion gave no details regarding the form or the content of this union or the basis on which it is to be established. It does not say what political system will be applied there to combine the Moroccan royalist regime with the Libyan Jamahiriyah system, which nobody has yet understood.

Despite the geographical fact before us, namely that 700 miles separate the two north African Arab states, and regardless of Al-Qadhdhafi's failed attempts at unity with Egypt, Syria, Tunisia, Algeria, and Sudan, which were announced during moments of enthusiasm but soon plunged into oblivion without anybody knowing anything about them, the circumstances in which the proposed new unity was announced leave no room for doubt that neither party, the Libyan or the Moroccan, meant one single word of what the statement said and that the proposed unity is only intended to be a maneuver and a means of bargaining in the welter of obvious disputes and deep hatreds involved in Arab relations in North Africa.

Behind these imaginery, short-lived unions lies the problems of the long-standing dispute over the Saharan state and the Polisario, which Algeria and Mauritania support and which are part of long-standing disputes over Morocco's borders — disputes which the claims of brotherhood and common interests have so far failed to settle. Meanwhile the Libyan colonel is trying to exploit these disputes through his fluctuating and contradictory stands, sometimes supporting Algeria against Morocco and other times supporting Morocco against Algeria. All of which confirm his ambitions for North African leadership in the midst and at the cost of inciting bitter disputes and heated battles and wasting the resources of the sisterly Maghreb peoples.

We need not look far to see the motives behind the proposed Libyan-Moroccan unity, for it can only be an attempt to form an axis to confront the Algerian-Tunisian-Mauritanian axis that supports the Polisario. This axis will collapse as soon as the colonel's mood changes or some change takes place in the balances of power. This union will probably not go beyond the step of proclaiming it, as is usually the case.

What we are concerned with in drawing a conclusion from this unity maneuver is its effect on the Arab peoples' morale. The Arab nation will again realize that Arab unity and federtion plans that have been announced or will be announced are no more than a tool which the rulers use to realize immediate, personal, and short-lived gains contrary and diametrically opposed to the concept of unity. When Arab unity plans become a kind of political clowning, we realize the facts about all the constant talk of Arab solidarity, the return to the Arab League, Egypt's return to the Arabs, the Arabs' return to Egypt, and so on and so forth.

AL-AKHBAR on U.S. Republican Party Policy Statement

NC210515 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2155 GMT 21 Aug 84

[Text] Cairo, 21 Aug (MENA) — The Cairo newspaper *AL-AKHBAR* criticizes the U.S. Republican Party's policy statement on foreign policy, saying that the statement contains nothing new regarding the Middle East problem. In its editorial, which will appear in its Wednesday issue, the paper points out that the statement is similar to those that the United States has issued since the establishment of the state of Israel and the outbreak of the Middle East struggle. It affirms that the continuation and deterioration of the crisis over those years is unequivocal evidence that such policies have utterly failed to resolve the problem.

AL-AKHBAR notes that the major factor for this failure lies in the fact that the Palestinian problem, which is the essence of the crisis, has not been resolved. The paper cautions that continued U.S. support for Israel will make it lose its credibility among the moderate states in the area, pointing out that U.S. vital interests in these states are equal to, if not greater than, its interests in Israel.

In conclusion, the paper calls on the United States to realize an important fact — peace in the Middle East cannot be achieved unless it is a comprehensive peace and unless it is accepted by all sides, particularly by the Palestinians.

Communique Reports Maritime Target Hit 23 Aug

JN231630 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic
1600 GMT 23 Aug 84

[Communique No 1,566 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 23 August 1984]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Our brave Armed Forces, while fighting the Iranian aggressors and realizing victories over their forces on land, at sea, and in the air, will, God willing, remain valiant and strong, and the morale and spirit of its men high and rising. The results for last night and today are as follows:

1. At 1440 today [1040 GMT], our Air Force carried out a successful air strike against a large maritime target south of Khark Island. The target was accurately and effectively hit and all our Air Force planes returned safely to base after a successful performance, praise be to God.

2. One of our brave combat patrol units carried out an operation against a number of enemy personnel and weapon emplacements in the Maysan sector. Our forces killed one enemy soldier, wounded another, and captured one medium machine gun.

3. Using artillery and other weapons, our forward units attacked a number of enemy positions and concentrations east of Basra, scoring direct, effective hits on their targets.

4. One weapon emplacement was destroyed in the central sector.

5. It has been ascertained that during our artillery shelling of enemy positions and troop concentrations in the northern sector of the front on the night of 18 August, 3 vehicles were destroyed and 19 enemy soldiers were either killed or wounded.

6. The criminal enemy shelled a civilian area in the Basra Governorate last night and this morning with heavy artillery. Twelve shells fell on the area.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 23 Aug 1984

Maritime Target Effectively Attacked 24 Aug

JN240858 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic
0848 GMT 24 Aug 84

[Unscheduled announcement]

[Text] A military spokesman has stated the following: In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. With the help of Almighty God, a successful air strike was carried out against a large maritime target south of Iran's Khark Island at 1014 [0614] today. The target was effectively hit. All of our aircraft returned safely to base, praise be to God.

God is great, and splendid victory to our heroic Armed Forces; defeat and disgrace to the spiteful Iranian enemy.

[Dated] 24 August 1984.

SOS Call Reported

GF241100 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic
1030 GMT 24 Aug 84

[Text] Maritime sources in Bahrain said today that a Cypriot oil tanker this morning sent a SOS call from a place near the Iranian oil terminal of Khark Island. The sources added that the tanker carries the name *Amethystos*.

It should be noted that an Iraqi military source announced today that a successful air attack was carried out against a big maritime target south of Iran's Khark Island. The source said the target was accurately and effectively hit.

Khark Siege, Oil Glut Reduce Iranian Exports

JN240946 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0855 GMT 24 Aug 84

[Text] Vienna, 24 Aug (INA) — Well-informed oil sources here have described Iran's announcement to reduce its oil production by 50 percent as new confirmation of the success of the Iraqi military siege imposed on Iran's oil exporting ports.

In a statement to the INA correspondent here today, these sources said that Iranian Petroleum Minister Seyyed Mohammad Gharazi's linking yesterday of the reduction in Iranian oil production to preserving the OPEC price structure is not real, but is a result of the continuing Iraqi siege of and strikes at Iranian ports.

The sources noted that in addition to the Iraqi siege, the oil glut which affected the oil market last month added new burdens to Iran's oil exports. Both forced Iran to reduce its exports. The same sources explained that Iranian oil exports were recently reduced to less than 1 million barrels per day [BPD], despite the large facilities and discounts offered to buyers of Iramian oil.

These oil sources denied the Iranian petroleum minister's claims. They said that Iran used to exceed its OPEC oil quota by 2.4 million BPD, and consequently it negatively affected the OPEC prices. However, Iraq's military siege of Iranian ports, especially on Khark Island, has deprived Iran of implementing its policy aimed at reaching a production rate of over 3 million BPD in order to finance its war against Iraq.

Envoy to Kuwait on Gulf War Prospects

GF231710 Manama WAKH in English 1605 GMT 23 Aug 84

[Text] Kuwait, Aug 23 (GNA) — The peace initiatives put forward by certain countries and international organizations are still far from crystallizing defined proposals to end the prevailing conflict, the Iraqi ambassador here 'Abd al-Jabbar 'Umar said Thursday.

In an interview with Kuwait daily *AS-SIYASAH* the envoy said that Iraq is equipped [with] a 600,000 strong force in addition to its air force, armoured divisions and advanced surveillance systems.

He said that there were increasing differences between Iran and countries supporting its regime, but he did not elaborate.

"Political developments indicate that Iran might change its attitude towards the war," he added.

The ambassador expressed conviction that the issue of the war and increasing tension in the Gulf might be debated at the forthcoming session of the General Assembly next month.

Seven-Member Committee To Meet in Baghdad 26 Aug

JN231539 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1500 GMT 23 Aug 84

[Text] Baghdad —The Arab seven-member committee charged with following up the Iraqi-Iranian war developments will meet on the foreign ministers level in Baghdad next Sunday, 26 August.

The committee will evaluate its activities and discuss its moves on the international level with the aim of pressuring the Iranian rulers because of their intransigent attitude and their insistence on continuing their war of aggression against Iraq.

During the next stage, the committee will work to bring about a more serious and active international stand in order to realize peace in the region and support Iraq's calls for a just, honorable peace.

The committee was formed during an extraordinary Arab League Council session in Baghdad last March. The committee held its first and second sessions of talks in the Tunisian capital.

The committee comprises the foreign ministers of Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Jordan, Morocco, the YAR, Tunis, and Iraq as well as the Arab League secretary general.

UK Delivery of Ships to Iran Threatens Gulf

JN240720 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0620 GMT 24 Aug 84

[Text] Baghdad, 24 Aug (INA) — *ATH-THAWRAH* newspaper, published here today, ridicules the British Government's allegations about the delivery of two landing ships to Iran. It says: By this action, the Thatcher government is held responsible for the aggravation of the situation in the Arab Gulf.

In an article by one of its senior writers, the paper adds: It is funny that the Thatcher government justified its decision by claiming that Iran has pledged to not use these two ships in its hostile war operations. The article indicates that by delivering these two landing ships, Britain not only threatens Iraq by increasing the Khomeyni regime's capability for hostilities, but also threatens the security and peace of all the Gulf Arab states exposed to a premeditated Iranian aggression.

The writer says that the delivery of these two instruments of war comes when Iran's hysterical threats against the Gulf states and its intention to close the Strait of Hormuz are escalating. He points out with that this action Britain directly contributes to aggravating the situation in the Arab Gulf at a time when Britain and the United States claim to be working to terminate the war and guarantee navigation in the Gulf. The writer continues: What is also funny is that the United States has expressed its indignation over the British decision, while allowing the Zionist entity and its other agents to provide Iran with all types of weapons and equipment.

Concluding, the writer emphasizes that the Iraqis trust that their Navy and pilots will send these two ships to the bottom of the Arab Gulf where others lie.

Briefs

Turkish Minister Departs—Baghdad, 22 Aug (INA)— Yusuf Ozal, adviser of the Turkish state planning body, ended a visit of several days to Iraq and left Baghdad for home today. He held talks with Iraqi ministers and officials on bilateral relations and the means of developing them. Ozal made a statement in which he said that a joint Iraqi-Turkish delegation will shortly carry out a field inspection tour of the areas through which the second Iraqi oil pipeline will pass, in order to pave the way for implementing the project. The pipeline passes through Turkish territory. [Text][Baghdad INA in Arabic 0535 GMT 22 Aug 84 JN]

Outgoing Omani Ambassador — Taha Yasin Ramadan, RCC member and first deputy prime minister, today received Ahmad Hammud al-Mu'ammari, Omani ambassador to Iraq, on the occasion of the latter ending his term of office in Baghdad. [Excerpt] [Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1100 GMT 23 Aug 84 JN]

Ethical U.S. Administration Wishful Thinking
JN240810 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic
0500 GMT 24 Aug 84

[From the press review]

[Text] Under the headline "The Bitter Experience," *AR-RA'Y* says: U.S. President Ronald Reagan has stressed the need for not separating ethics from politics. It seems that Reagan, who is preparing to run in the forthcoming U.S. presidential elections, made this emphasis in order to reach those Americans who are embarrassed by the policy of their successive administrations. It is also an effort to deceive them by raising the slogans of religion and ethics in order to obtain their votes.

If the matter stops at this point, we will certainly consider it an internal one whose acceptance or rejection will be decided by the American people.

However, the U.S. Administration's policies, which slaughtered a lot of values and jumped over many principles, drive us to discuss this emphasis of Reagan's in view of the experience that we have had with him and which has proved to us that the form and content of the real U.S. crisis is one of values and principles before anything else.

There are indisputable facts in this regard. Peoples' rights to self-determination and to select their political options are absolute rights which the United States denies — particularly the Reagan Administration— to all people who do not rotate in its orbit or yield to its will.

Furthermore, peoples' rights to live on the soil of their homeland and to be sovereign in this homeland are also absolute rights which the United States denies to the Palestinian people, the Lebanese, and many other people who were oppressed by U.S. arms and intelligence organs in South America and Southeast Asia.

During the reign of President Reagan, who is demanding that ethics not be separated from politics, the enemy escalated its colonialist policy in the occupied Palestinian territories. This policy was financed by the U.S. Treasury and protected by both the U.S. arsenal and the highest level of decisionmaking in Washington.

Furthermore, during Reagan's reign U.S. arms poured into Iran through the Zionist enemy; the Gulf war was prolonged; the siege of Argentina, Poland, and Nicaragua took place; and the talks on limiting fatal weapons were suspended.

AR-RA'Y concludes: Our experience with the Reagan administration has been filled with bitterness. We hope that there will be no separation between ethics and politics either in Reagan's new administration or in the new administration of his opponent.

However, this is sheer wishful thinking that is not based on logic. Nevertheless, life will be unbearable if we lose the ability to wish and to be optimistic, even toward a balanced U.S. policy that is based on and practiced with ethics.

Al-'Anani Discusses Aid to West Bank Economy
JN232057 Amman Television Service in Arabic
1800 GMT 23 Aug 84

[Interview with Dr Jawad al-'Anani, minister of industry, trade, and tourism, by Jordan television correspondent Salim 'Ali Dhiyab in Amman — date not given; video recorded]

[Text][Salim 'Ali Dhiyah] Concerning Jordan's aid for economic development in the West Bank, is this aid sufficient for the kinfolk's steadfastness there?

[Jawad al-'Anani] I would like to note here that aid to the kinfolk in the West Bank has never been suspended. Jordan is still paying salaries, opening its markets to West Bank commodities, and extending all possible types of assistance in a very positive manner. This conforms to the decisions of the Arab group in its various meetings. It also conforms to the genuine spirit and close relationship between the kinfolk on the two banks of Jordan. However, I believe that Jordan's economic capabilties fail to render what is necessary to counter the current, savage Israeli authorities' settlement and colonialist onslaught. As you know, the United States extends billions of dollars in economic aid to Israel for building settlements in the occupied Arab territories. Israel is currently expropriating water and other resources, restricting licenses, and imposing very high taxes. All these generate large sums of money. As you are well aware, Jordan extends aid even by financing the deficit in the West Bank balance of payments. Had it not been for Jordan, this deficit would have not been settled. Certainly, the burden becomes heavier with time, particularly at a time when Jordan's capabilities have become less than those in previous years. Therefore, we must pay close attention to this point.

[Dhiyah] This brings us to another question. Is there aid, on an Arab level, for economic development in the West Bank?

[Al-'Anani] Yes, there is aid but it is insufficient. I note here the [Jordanian-Palestinian] joint committee, of which I am a member. Several Arab countries that were supposed to extend aid to this committee have so far not contributed their share. I believe that the Arab countries will settle their obligations like some of them are currently doing, such as Saudi Arabia, which is paying its obligations in full. The other Arab countries have so far failed to meet their commitments. The Algerian Government settled part of its obligations but others did not do so. Moreover, Arab countries are required to open their markets to West Bank products so the West Bank economy can be revived. Direct development assistance must be rendered to the West Bank to enable it to confront the savage onslaught and the attempts to evict the citizens from their land and send them abroad, as well as to confront the demographic change which Israel is trying to impose there. In view of all this, I believe that all Arab countries are required to extend aid and to set up service projects in the West Bank. Our kinfolk there have made every effort to achieve what is necessary to entrench themselves in their land, if they are provided with the necessary capabilities.

[Dhiyah] Thank you doctor.

[Al-'Anani] You are most welcome, and thank you.

Dailies Criticizes Fighting in Tripoli
JN230947 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic
0515 GMT 23 Aug 84

[Press review]

[Excerpt] Under the headline "Tripoli ... A Top Comedy of Small Wars," *SAWT ASH-SHA'B* says: The bloody incidents which the Lebanese city of Tripoli has witnessed in the past 2 days are considered another in the series of human massacres in Lebanon which have created thousands of victims from innocent people. The sectarian fragmentation which resulted from the civil war still carries the seeds of conflagration in many Lebanese areas, threatening Lebanon with more secondary conflicts which erupt at the expense of Lebanon's salvation and national accord.

The paper adds: Every Lebanese area has its own small wars and local calculations which do not go beyond competition between factions over political influence and gain. However, the sectarian conflict in Tripoli is a party conflict between two Islamic groups in which one group is trying to control the other. This situation makes Tripoli a special case that requires cooperation between Syria, which has strong presence and influence there, and the Lebanese Government, which is headed by one of the city's leaders.

The paper continues: Tripoli's recent incidents resulted in 70 innocent people being killed and 300 people being injured. These incidents harmed hundreds of families, who left the city in fright after it became a field for rockets and artillery shells for 2 continuous days. The Lebanese war has created a new situation and new armed forces in the city which did not exist before. This is considered part of the heritage of the war and the fact which resulted from this war. The Lebanese solution or the political reform must consider all of these realities. Syria — which has been in Tripoli throughout the years of conflict — shoulders direct responsibility for curbing extremism in the city and for supporting the Lebanese Government in its efforts to find a solution to the conflict between the city's Islamic groups.

The paper concludes: The small battles which are created in the Ash-Shuf Mountains and in Tripoli not only obstruct Lebanon's future, but also allow Israel to entrench its presence in the South and to achieve its ambitions in the Lebanese homeland. This situation will make the dangers of the comedy of small wars in Lebanon go beyond their arena and beyond their owners' interests, because they will achieve for Israel what the invasion and the foreign fleets failed to achieve.

Under the headline "Lebanon and the Proxy Wars," *AR-RA'Y* says: Hundreds were killed or wounded in the blind fighting in Tripoli. We do not believe that these people fell in defense of Lebanon's unity, Arabism, and independence. This is because the warring parties cannot give one piece of evidence that Lebanese suicide in Beirut and Tripoli constitutes a force which is capable of unifying Lebanon and saving it from sectarianism, from Zionist occupation, and from the proxy wars taking place because of outside forces which do not want that Arab country to regain its national and pan-Arab well-being, to resume its political and cultural role, and to give its nation and issues what every Arab country should give.

AR-RA'Y continues: We have always hoped that the warring parties in Lebanon would realize that their real war must be waged against the Zionist occupation. Any triumph over that occupation is a step on the path of national and pan-Arab salvation, and a defeat for all sectarian and regional forces and forces which waged proxy wars at the expense of Lebanon's existence, unity, and aspirations.

AR-RA'Y adds: The wide front in southern Lebanon is waiting for the guns of all honest Lebanese. If the few heroes in southern Lebanon have been achieving eminent victories and have been causing the occupying enemy forces to sustain heavy losses, what will the situation be if the warring parties abandon their rancor and move toward the South with the only rancor they must have — namely, rancor against the occupation, its schemes, and practices.

AR-RA'Y concludes: The hundreds of people who have been killed or wounded and who have fallen away from the real front in Lebanon will be a curse that will follow the regional and sectarian forces as well as the forces which fight one another instead of others. This is because the Lebanese people and their nation are not so naive that slogans of concern for Lebanon will hide the aggressive practices which threaten Lebanese existence and which send long convoys of people to their deaths.

Reportage, Reaction to Helicopter Crash

Army Issues Statement

NC231553 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1535 GMT 23 Aug 84

[Statement issued by Army Command's Guidance Directorate on 23 August]

[Text] A Lebanese Air Force helicopter returning from Ihdin to Beirut and carrying Major General Nadim al-Hakim, the Army chief of staff; Staff Colonel Nahra ash-Shaluhi; Air Force First Lieutenant Elie 'Aqiqi; Air Force Lieutenant Duri 'Irani; Lieutenant Rashad Abu Shaqra; Staff Sergeant Muhammad I'ali; Staff Sergenat 'Ali Taqla; Cadet Nizar Abu Shaqra; and press photographer Habib Diya crashed in the Aytu area at 1530 today.

According to preliminary information, the incident was the result of poor visibility due to dense fog. Rescue teams were immediately sent to the scene of the incident and discovered that everyone aboard the helicopter was martyred.

The Army Command has formed a committee to investigate the incident.

Junblatt Calls for Investigation

NC231724 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic to Lebanon 1630 GMT 23 Aug 84

[Text] Upon hearing about the Army chief of staff's death in a helicopter crash, Progressive Socialist Party leader Walid Junblatt said: It would be best if the issue of the death [maqtal] of Major General al-Hakim and his colleagues is clarified quickly and if the investigations are clear and convincing. This incident would thus notbe added to the long series of mysterious incidents, which range from boobytrapped cars to assassinations — a matter which increases our doubts about the regime's intentions and aims.

Walid Junblatt added: It would be best if the regime and the pillars of the present military establishment do not exploit the departure of nationalist Maj Gen Nadim al-Hakim during the present crucial period through which the country is passing — a matter which also increases our reservations about the role of the military establishment anywhere. In any case, whatever the investigations, they will not be convincing as far as we are concerned. The death of Maj Gen al-Hakim — and I do not say his assassination at this moment — will only increase our determination and resolve to continue our march for Lebanon's liberation from fascism and from this accursed ruling party.

RFL: Junblatt Exploiting Crash

NC240527 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 0445 GMT 24 Aug 84

[Excerpt] The military committee will continue today its investigation into the incident which, according to Prime Minister Rashid Karami, fate and divine decree caused the crash of a helicopter and left chief of staff Major General Nadim al-Hakim and other officers dead.

At a time when various political, official, and spiritual functionaries have expressed their regret and sorrow, and at a time when the prime minister affirmed that the incident was caused by fate and divine decree, Minister Walid Junblatt hastened to exploit the incident — in a manner harming the victims — to cover up his stands opposing the security plan.

VOM: Helicopter Burning Before Crash

NC241157 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic to Lebanon 1130 GMT 24 Aug 84

[Text] Security reports say that the helicopter did not collide with anything. It was learned from eyewitnesses in the village of 'Aynturin, near Ihdin, that the helicopter began to burn while in the air and crashed vertically, leading to the martyrdom of all its passengers. The inhabitants were very grieved. Antoine Yamin, an official in Al-Maradah [militias of former President Franjiyah], has also alluded to this information.

Al-Hakim Funeral on 25 Aug

NC240957 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic to Lebanon 0900 GMT 24 Aug 84

[Text] Druze Muhammad Abu Shaqra, Progressive Socialist Party Leader Walid Junblatt, and the Al-Hakim and Abu Shaqra families have issued the following announcement: It is with great sorrow and profound pain that we announce to the people of Lebanon the death in a treacherous incident of the martyrs of commitment of Lebanon's unity, institutions, and Arab affiliation; the martyrs of the national stand in the face of malevolent fanaticism, which has destroyed Lebanon and eliminated many of its men leading personalities — namely, Martyr Staff Major General Nadim al-Hakim, Martyr Lieutenant Rashad Abu Shaqra, and Martyr Sergeant Nizar Abu Shaqra. We call on citizens to participate in the ceremony of bidding them farewell, which will take place in Dar al-Mukhtarah from 0900 to 1100 on Saturday, 25 August 1984. Prayers and ceremonies honoring them will be held at 1200.

Karami Cancels Cabinet Session

NC241045 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1015 GMT 24 Aug 84

[Text] Prime Minister Rashid Karami today announced that the emergency Cabinet session, scheduled for tomorrow, has been canceled in observation of the martyrdom of Lebanese officers whose helicopter crashed in the north yesterday.

Al-Jumayyil Chairs Meeting on Situation in South

NC231648 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1530 GMT 23 Aug 84

[Text] Within the framework of the efforts to deal with the serious situation in the south, western Al-Biqa', and Rashayya,

President Shaykh Amin al-Jumayyil chaired a meeting at 1700 today attended by Prime Minister Rashid Karami, acting Interior Minister Joseph Skaf, and State Minister for the South and Reconstruction Affairs Nabih Birri. The meeting was also attended by 'Isam Hubballah, the district commissioner of Jubb Jannin; Murtada Shararah, the district commissioner of Rashayya; Dr Husayn Kan'an, chairman of the Council of the South; Sami Shuiayb, the director of municipal and rural affairs in the Interior Ministry; and a Lebanese Army command representative. The meeting was devoted to activating the official departments and institutions in the south, western al-Biqa', and Rashayya in light of yesterday's Cabinet decision to lend support to the steadfastness of the people in these areas.

Halim Fayyad, governor of the south, and Ibrahim al-Faqih, governor of An-Nabatiyah, apologized for not being able to attend.

Karami Comments on South, Air Crash, Tripoli
NC231840 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 23 Aug 84

[Excerpts] President Amin al-Jumayyil this evening chaired a meeting in the Presidential Palace in B'abda. The meeting was attended by Prime Minister Rashid Karami and Ministers Skaf and Birri, and concentrated on the serious situation in the south, the western Al-Biqa', and Rashayya, as well as on Israeli violations in the occupied areas. After the meeting, Prime Minister Rashid Karami made the following statement:

[Begin recording] [Karami] This meeting was important and useful with regard to the existing conditions in the occupied areas — the south, the western Al-Biqa', and Rashayya. Through the district commissioners, the Interior Ministry, and the Ministry for the South, we acquainted ourselves with the current situation and with the people's needs and the services they require. After reviewing all this, the Council for the South, in addition to its executive task, was asked to undertake the task of coordinating among all the departments to ensure that they carry out their duties, implement projects, and fulfill the needs of these areas on every level and in all domains.

[Unidentified reporter] Mr Prime Minister, a tragic and sad incident took place today in which the Army chief of staff was killed. What is your comment on this incident?

[Karami] We are pained by such incidents, which hit Lebanon day after day. This select group of our faithful officers died in the line of duty while moving from one area to another. We cannot bear these tragedies that have struck the Lebanese. In the face of fate, we cannot but bow before these souls, which went up to their creator. We pray to God to bestow his mercy on this people and this country, to greatly bless the departed, and to grant their families consolation.

[Reporter] Tripoli recently witnessed extremely tragic events. There was talk some time ago about a security plan for Tripoli. Will these events serve as an impetus for a security plan that could be put into effect very soon to end Tripoli's tragedy?

[Karami] Without a doubt, because it is the government's aim to implement a comprehensive security plan through the salvation march. As I have often said, the march began in Beirut and will move on to the mountain, Tripoli, and the rest of Lebanon. There is no doubt that what happened in Tripoli in the past few days is painful and worries all the Lebanese. It is no longer permissible for victims to fall while we are working to end all these tragedies and disasters. I am confident that all the people of Tripoli who are pained by what is happening in the city are prepared to accept any plan that could save them from this painful situation. In cooperation with all the parties, we will begin work on the security plan, and we hope very much that we will very soon be able to reach agreement on what could save Tripoli from this ordeal. [end recording]

Al-Jumayyil Receives Jewish, Armenian Delegations
NC231200 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1030 GMT 23 Aug 84

[Text] President ash-Shaykh Amin al-Jumayyil received a delegation from the Jewish community in Lebanon led by Jack Sasson, the leader of the Jewish community in Beirut. The delegation included Raymond Sa'd and Dr Elie Halla. The delegation reviewed to President al-Jumayyil the situation of the Jewish community in Lebanon.

President al-Jumayyil then received a delegation of the Tashnag [Armenian] Party led by the party's secretary general Solak Totalian. The delegation included Deputy Melkon Ebligatyan, Sebo Hofnanyan, and Badoyan Haratch.

After the meeting, member of the Tashnag Political Bureau Badoyan Haratch said:

[Begin recording] We had the honor of meeting with His Excellency President Shaykh Amin al-Jumayyil. We exchanged with his excellency views on general issues which are connected with important national interests. We reviewed with him all that is related to improving the situation and the return of the country to a normal situation. We expressed to him our support to his excellency and to the Lebanese legitimate authority which he is heading and which through his excellency's efforts and his constant sacrifices are the only course for the country's salvation. [end recording]

Junblatt Returns From Damascus Satisfied With Talks
NC240624 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0430 GMT 24 Aug 84

[Text] Walid Junblatt, minister of public works and tourism, returned from Damascus yesterday after holding talks with Syrian Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam dealing with the various political and security aspects of the Lebanese situation.

Sources close to Minister Junblatt said he expressed satisfaction over his talks with Khaddam who expressed understanding concerning all the issues and subjects raised during the meeting. The sources said that another meeting will be held between Khaddam and Minister Junblatt in the near future.

Contacts between Beirut and Damascus are expected to be intensified within the next 2 days to conclude the current contacts.

Minister Junblatt sent two envoys to Prime Minister Karami to brief him on his talks in Damascus. Prime Minister Karami yesterday reaffirmed that a comprehensive security plan is the government's objective for the success of the salvation process. He added that the process started in Beirut and will extend to the mountain and Tripoli and to all Lebanese areas.

Birri Asks for Change in U.S. Position

NC231645 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1530 GMT 23 Aug 84

[Excerpt] Nabih Birri, minister of state for the south and reconstruction affairs and minister of water and electrical resources and justice, today devoted special attention to the situation in the south. He held a series of contacts to promote the official Lebanese complaint to the UN Security Council. The most prominent of these contacts was the one with U.S. Ambassador Reginald Bartholomew on the occasion of his departure for his country. Minister Birri asked the U.S ambassador to try to change the traditional U.S. position, especially as Lebanon is about to call for a Security Council meeting to which it will submit a complaint concerning the serious Israeli practices in the south. He pointed out the dangers involved in the use of the veto against the interest of Lebanon and its south.

Lebanese Forces' Afram on Visit to U.S.

GF231900 Manama AKHBAR AL-KHALIJ in Arabic 23 Aug 84 p 5

[Interview with Fadi Afram, commander of the Lebanese Forces, by unidentified *AKHBAR AL-KHALIJ* reporter — date and place not given]

[Excerpts] [Reporter] How do you evaluate your visit to the United States? What were its objectives? Did it achieve its goals?

[Afram] The goals of the visit were:

1. To talk with the Lebanese community there, since meetings with this community ceased 2 years ago, and this community has lost its confidence in Lebanon. During my tour, I discussed political plans and destiny. Reaction was stronger than we expected. However, this does not mean that the visit succeeded because we have to persevere in this task and keep in touch with the Lebanese community so that this reaction will not be a mere flare-up.

2. To talk with the U.S. Administration. So many people have criticized the timing of this visit — just before the U.S. elections and following the shock which the United States received in Lebanon. I believe it is necessary during the election period to warn of danger, particularly when Syria has full freedom to act in Lebanon and when terrorism has begun to return. This will inevitably harm U.S. interests in the Gulf and all over the world.

3. We must realize that Lebanon does not constitute any weight in U.S. policy except for being a part of its Middle East policy. (Editor's note: This is why Afram justifies the need to strengthen relations with Israel because bartering with the Arabs, in his view, is like bartering with the devil. Afram said this and demanded it be deleted.) I held contacts with many figures and senior officials at the National Security Council and the Defense Department. All of them expressed readiness to extend aid. However, they do not favor any direct intervention. They all understand what is going on and that terrorism is returning to Lebanon.

4. To communicate with media organs. Once the U.S. Marines left Lebanon, these organs stopped being concerned with Lebanon.

5. To communicate with the Americans, particularly the Christian groups, in order to discuss our Christian struggle and cast light on the work which we are undertaking in order to protect the last stronghold of the Christians in the Middle East. I was surprised at the unanimous concern which was expressed.

The important thing now is to rebuild ourselves. The Lebanese Forces are weaker than they were when Bashir al-Jumayyil was alive. The Forces' long absence from political action was because bartering on political action did not succeed and we were forced to make intrinsic moves.

[Reporter] Much has been said about differences within the Lebanese Forces, and also differences between them and the Phalange Party. How true is this?

[Afram] They have tried to strike at the Forces by all means. They tried through military means from outside and eventually from the inside, but the Forces proved that they are an establishment based on hierarchy and responsibility and everyone knows the limits of his authority and responsibilities; had this not been so, we would have been dissolved long ago.

[Reporter] But the differences with the Phalange Party are clear and we have noticed them.

[Afram] When the Lebanese Forces took an initiative and made a new move, this move was rejected. However, after a while it became clear that this move did not conflict with the principles of the Phalange Party, but rather the contrary.

Envoy to Cairo on Identical Views With Egypt

NC240750 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0635 GMT 24 Aug 84

[Text] Cairo, 24 Aug (MENA) — Ambassador 'Abd ar-Rahman Sulh, head of the mission looking after Lebanese interests in Cairo, has affirmed that Lebanon appreciates the Egyptian stance on the Lebanese issue to which President Husni Mubarak is giving great attention and on which he has taken honorable and firm stances. In his statement appearing in today's edition of *AL-JUMHURIYAH* Sulh referred to the Lebanese and Egyptian identity of views on the question of the Israeli withdrawal from southern Lebanon since both stances affirm that there is no link between the withdrawal of the Syrian forces and the with-

drawal of the Israeli Army because the nature of the Syrian presence and the Israeli occupation is different.

In relation to Beirut's stance on Israeli attempts to isolate the south from Lebanon and procrastination over withdrawal, Sulh explained that Israel no longer has an excuse for continuing its occupation following the Palestinian organizations' withdrawal from Lebanon. With respect to guaranteeing [the security of] the Israeli border, Sulh said that it will be possible, after Israel withdraws, for the Lebanese Army — which is growing on a sound foundation — to secure the borders and in return Lebanon must get reciprocal security guarantees similar to those demanded by Israel.

Karami Meets With Envoys on UN Complaint on South
NC240926 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0900 GMT 24 Aug 84

[Text] Within the framework of the moves undertaken by Prime Minister Rashid Karami to outline the contents of the Lebanese complaint to the UN Security Council on the serious Israeli practices in the south, the prime minister received U.S. Ambassador to Lebanon Reginald Bartholomew at 1000 today. They discussed for 40 minutes the situation in the south and in the occupied areas, and the role which the United States can play to halt the Israeli practices.

At 1040 Prime Minister Karami received Soviet Charge d'Affaires in Lebanon Yuriy Suslikov for the same purpose. At 1055 Prime Minister Karami received the French charge d'affaires. Later he met separately with British Charge d'Affaires Richard Palmer and with PRC Ambassador Yu Mengxin.

Christians, Druze Advised Against Return
NC231215 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1115 GMT 23 Aug 84

[Excerpts] Druze community religious leader Shaykh Muhammad Abu Shaqra has advised the Christian evacuees not to return to their areas because the general situation is not reassuring and is unstable, and because their return is impossible at present in the wake of the massacres that have been committed. He also advised every Druze not to return to Al-Ashrafiyah and 'Ayn ar-Rummanah. He called for a realistic solution that would guarantee stability and security for everyone. This came in this replies to questions posed by *"MAGAZINE"* and *"AL-USBU' AL-'ARABI"* magazines.

Abu Shaqra thanked the Druze of Israel for their stances and their support for him, affirming that they prevented the removal of our weapons in the mountain. About his relationship with Junblatt he said: We agree on the general interest, and there are no differences between us.

Karami Receives Saudi's Al-Hariri, Tripoli Delegation
NC232007 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 23 Aug 84

[Text] Prime Minister Rashid Karami received Saudi mediator Rafiq al-Hariri at 2000 today. They discussed Lebanese political and security developments. Al-Hariri briefed Karami on plans for the reconstruction of Beirut's commerical area, Ra's An-Nab', and the southern suburb.

Karami received Colonel 'Isam Abu Zaki and Bassam Shu'ayb at 2045. They gave him a message from Walid Junblatt, minister of public works and tourism.

Karami met at 2100 with a delegation from Tripoli's Islamic Grouping that had just returned from Damascus, where it discussed the security situation in Tripoli with Syrian Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam. Karami said the following after the meeting:

We met with the brothers who returned from Damascus, where they met with Syrian Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam. They felt the extent of Syria's interest in the Lebanese issue, particularly Tripoli's security, and its desire to spare Tripoli these unjustified conflicts. The delegation promised to issue instructions for complete abidance by the cease-fire and to draw up measures to end this painful situation in the city, which has been prevailing for years. We thanked the delegation for its efforts. For our part, we will work for an end to the fighting and for proceeding with the necessary measures to save our lofty city.

Karami was asked: Are there moves to discuss the security situation in Tripoli? He replied: This is undoubtedly our desire, and we are in agreement on whatever can serve Tripoli. We will cooperate, as always, to achieve this goal.

Karami was asked: Is there a role for the government to play? He replied: There is no doubt that discussions are taking place among ourselves and through the Tripoli Coordination Committee in order to work out this plan in a manner satisfactory to everyone.

In conclusion, Karami was asked: Is there a security plan for Tripoli? He replied: God willing. As long as we agree in principle, the details will be worked out.

Tension Prevails in Tripoli; Reinforcements Brought In
NC240515 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0415 GMT 24 Aug 84

[Text] A state of anxiety continues to prevail in Tripoli, particularly in the areas which were the scenes of violent clashes. Security reports indicate that although clashes and shelling have stopped on the contact lines, the movement of traffic has been somewhat crippled in the town's quarters and completely crippled in the areas of the clashes. Only gunmen, military trucks, and vehicles can be seen on the town's streets.

Intensive contacts have taken place on various levels to preserve the most recent cease-fire agreement and to restore the situation

to normal. However, security information indicates that fresh reinforcements have been brought in from Al-Biqa' and 'Akkar, including personnel of the Red Knights, to Al-Qubbah and Ba'l Muhsin. Meanwhile, the northern coordination committee called for a symbolic strike today in denunciation of the clashes.

Saudi Help Sought in International Sphere
NC221653 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1530 GMT 22 Aug 84

[Text] Saudi Embassy Charge d'Affaires Abu Bakr Rafi' this morning visited Ambassador Dr Khalil Makkawi, acting secretary general of the Foreign and Expatriates Affairs Ministry. They reviewed matters related to Lebanese-Saudi relations.

This is the first visit made by the Saudi diplomat since his return to Beirut at the beginning of this week. After the visit, the Saudi charge d'affaires said: I was pleased to meet with the Foreign Ministry acting secretary general after my return to Beirut. We discussed numerous matters as well as bilateral relations. We also broached the subject of the Lebanese pilgrims' travel to the Saudi Arabian Kingdom which spares no effort to facilitate and help the Lebanese prilgrims travel by air and overland. Instructions have been given to grant entry visas to those travelling by air at the King 'Abd al-'Aziz Airport in Jidda and to those travelling overland at the Saudi Embassy in Damascus.

Asked about Ambassador al-Kuhaymi's return to Beirut, the Saudi charge d'affaires said that he will return after 'Id al-Adha, God willing. Asked if work at the embassy has been resumed, the charge d'affaires said: Work will be resumed after 'Id al-Adha. I seize this opportunity to extend 'Id congratulations to all Lebanese.

Meanwhile, diplomatic sources have said that on instructions from Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Rashid Karami, Ambassador Makkawi communicated to the Saudi diplomat the prime minister's request to His Majesty King Fahd that the Saudi Arabian Kingdom use its influence in the international sphere to help Lebanon, should the Lebanese Cabinet decide to ask the Security Council to convene to consider Israeli practices in South Lebanon.

RFL on Islamic Jihad Threat to Saudi Embassy
NC231141 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1145 GMT 23 Aug 84

[Excerpts] Several delegations visited B'abda Palace today and met with the president. They included a delegation of the Jewish community in Lebanon, a delegation of the Tashnag Party, and a delegation of the Islamic Center.

Head of the Islamic delegation Shaykh Hasan Tamim explained that the delegation raised with the president the question of the delay in giving visas to the pilgrims [to the holy places in Saudi Arabia].

It should be recalled that the Islamic Jihad Organization has threatened to destroy the Saudi Embassy and Saudi interests in Lebanon within 3 days if the embassy does not hasten to give visas to the pilgrims.

Gunmen Ransack Saudi Embassy Building 24 Aug
NC241353 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1345 GMT 24 Aug 84

[Text] Gunmen entered the Saudi Embassy building in West Beirut some time ago. They ransacked the building and set fire to the furniture.

VOL: Protesting Hajj ID Checks
NC241437 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1415 GMT 24 Aug 84

[Text] Demonstrators carrying pictures of Khomeyni broke into the Saudi consulate [as heard] building on Bliss Street in the western sector [of Beirut] at approximately 1620 today. They smashed the glass in the building and set the building on fire.

These provocations are a protest against the measures taken by the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia to check the identity of persons coming to the Kingdom to perform the hajj rites.

PSP, Nasirite Movement Agree on Security, Cooperation
NC220552 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0430 GMT 22 Aug 84

[Text] The Progressive Socialist Party [PSP] and the Independent Nasirite Movement yesterday agreed on security coordination and, subsequently, on direct political cooperation to safeguard the citizen's social security in Beirut. This agreement was reached at a meeting held in the mufti's office yesterday, which was attended by officials of both parties. The conferees agreed to hold further meetings.

British Consular Section in Beirut Shelled
NC240502 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0415 GMT 24 Aug 84

[Text] Two RPG's were fired at the Salah Shanna building in the Ar-Rawshah area at midnight last night. The British consular section, which is located on the 3d floor, was hit. The residence of Zuhayr Sultan, which is located on the 2d floor, was burned.

Front Claims Responsibility
NC241030 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1015 GMT 24 Aug 84

[Text] A front calling itself the Lebanese National Resistance Front [jabhat al-muqawamah al-lubnaniyah], in a telephone contact with AFP today, claimed responsibility for firing two rockets at the British embassy [as heard] building in the Ar-Rawshah area in Beirut.

A spokesman for the front affirmed that the Lebanese resistance had fired rockets at the office which is facilitating the emigration of the sons of the south and which supports Israel's displacement of the inhabitants in this area.

Casualties in Syrian Intelligence, Hezbollah Clashes
NC231205 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1115 GMT 23 Aug 84

[Text] At 1300 today clashes were resumed in the township of Brital in the Ba'labakk area between the Syrian intelligence and Hezbollah. There were clashes between the two sides in the township yesterday during which two intelligence men were wounded and four Hezbollah members were killed.

Clash in Communist Party Building Wounds Two
NC221112 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1045 GMT 22 Aug 84

[Text] An armed clash took place between a number of communists inside the Communist Party premises in Ra's Bayrut area at approximately 0930 today. Two persons were wounded.

Prime Minister Karami Praises AUB, Services
NC211746 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 21 Aug 84

[Text] Prime Minsiter Rashid Karami said today that the Lebanese Government supports the American University [of Beirut, AUB] and believes it must continue to be a united institution.

Karami was answering a question on his meeting with the chairman and members of AUB's Board of Trustees. Karami said: We have reviewed the university's conditions and the difficulties and problems it has confronted in the past 10 years. During the meeting, I emphasized the government's interest in the need for the continuation of the AUB as one, united, independent, and nonsecterian insitution in order that it may remain loyal to the principles on which it was founded. Prime Minister Karami added:- Supporting the AUB and praising the efforts it is exerting — particularly the medical and human services which the university hospital rendered throughout the period of the incidents — the government wishes it success in achieving its aims in order that it may continue to discharge its educational mission in the service of Lebanon and the Arab world.

Bishop Denounces Attack on Armenian Church
NC220540 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0430 GMT 22 Aug 84

[Text] Aram Keshishyan, the Armenian orthodox bishop in Beirut, has denounced the criminal attack against Saint George's Armenian Church and Ishaq Mesrobian School in the Hajin ar-Rumayl area. He said: We cannot remain silent in face of this inhuman criminal attack which we strongly denounce, particularly at this critical time in the homeland's history. We are exerting every possible effort to restore security to our homeland Lebanon and cohesion among the citizens. We regard such attempts as being directed against the whole of Lebanon, its unity, and security and against the spiritual and ethical values which are the characteristics of Lebanon's culture.

Israelis Reportedly Fortify in Western Al-Biqa'
NC240610 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0430 GMT 24 Aug 84

[Text] Reports from the western Al-Biqa' say the Israeli forces completed fortifying their front line a few days ago. This line extends from ('Ayq'a) Plain to Kafr Kuk Mountain, parallel to the Syrian border. The front line is about 400 meters away from the Syrian border at some points.

Monte Carlo: Reports on Syrian-Lebanese Contacts
JN231325 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1210 GMT 23 Aug 84

[Louis Faris dispatch from Damascus]

[Text] During the past 24 hours Syria has exerted intensive efforts to end the regrettable fratricide in the city of Tripoli, and to implement the security plan in the mountains and the north. It is obvious that tangible progress has been achieved on the two levels.

A delegation of the Islamic group of Tripoli led by Wasif al-Fattal arrived in Damascus yesterday afternoon. Its members are Malik 'Allush, military official in charge of the Islamic Unification Movement, and 'Abdallah (Dabki), a member of the Islamic Unification Movement. They were delegated by Prime Minister Rashid Karami to meet with Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam. This delegation met with Khaddam for 1 and 1/2 hours yesterday evening. Following the meeting, Wasif al-Fattal told us that he and Khaddam discussed stopping the bloodshed in Tripoli. He added that he will meet with Khaddam again this morning.

In another development, Walid Junblatt, Lebanese minister of tourism and public works and leader of the Progressive Socialist Party, arrived in Damascus yesterday evening accompanied by Hani Salam, former Lebanese Minister Marwan Hamadah, and Junblatt's office director Akram (Shuhayb). Khaddam met with Junblatt, Salam, and Hamadah for 2 hours last night. We have learned from exclusive sources that the meeting was very important. Junblatt and Hamadah were seen carrying relief maps of the mountains with the aim of studying the security situation there and the way to implement the security plan in the mountains. Junblatt declined to make any statement after the meeting. He only said there would be another meeting with Khaddam this morning.

At 0900 today, Khaddam met with the members of the Islamic delegation for 2 and 1/2 hours, after which Wasif al-Fattal told our radio: The results of our meetings with Khaddam were positive. We discussed an immediate cease-fire in Tripoli. We agreed to meet again this afternoon, Thursday, in Beirut with Rashid Karami. This meeting will include the Islamic delegation and the Democratic Arab Party. We will meet to draw up a speedy security plan, and to remove all differences and armed manifestations in Tripoli as soon as possible.

Karami's envoy 'Ali al-Masri, who is Karami's secretary, arrived in Damascus at noon today with a message for Khaddam. Khaddam received him immediately after his arrival. 'Ali al-Masri told us that Khaddam asked him to convey a reply to Karami.

At 1130 today, Khaddam met with Walid Junblatt, Hani Salam, and Marwan Hamadah. The meeting continued until 1300. Following the meeting, Junblatt again declined to make any statement. However, he said: It is not a time for words, but time for quiet work. Junblatt and Hamadah then left Damascus for Beirut. Hani Salam left for Paris. It was learned that Junblatt has canceled his visit to Romania due to the present circumstances. The Islamic delegation also left Damascus for Beirut to meet with Prime Minister Karami.

It is noteworthy that Junblatt held a lengthy meeting with his aide, Marwan Hamadah, today. Lieutenant Colonel Sharif as-Sayyad, commander of the Popular Army in the mountains, and Akram (Shuhayb), Junblatt's office director, joined the meeting. The conferees studied the mountain situation on the relief maps.

Meanwhile, Nasib al-Khatib, secretary general of the Democratic Arab Party, met with the Islamic delegation. This is the first meeting between the two warring sides. Talks dealt with the way to stop bloodshed in Tripoli.

On another level, Khaddam met this afternoon with Nasib al-Khatib and Suhayl Hamadah from the Democratic Arab Party, who expected to leave for Beirut later today where an expanded meeting will be held with Karami this evening. It will be attended by the Democratic Arab Party and the Islamic delegation. Its aim is to reach an agreement on fixing a permanent cease-fire in Tripoli and to avert further tragedies in the capital of the north.

PDRY Official, Delegation Depart Damascus
JN231327 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1315 GMT 23 Aug 84

[Text] 'Abd al-Qadir 'Abd al-Ghani, member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the YSP Central Committee, and his delegation left Damascus this afternoon after a visit of several days to Syria. During this visit, 'Abd al-Ghani conveyed a message to President Hafiz al-Asad from PDRY President 'Ali Nasir Muhammad.

ATH-THAWRAH: Al-Asad's Visit to Libya Significant
JN240853 Damascus SANA in Arabic 0750 GMT 24 Aug 84

[Excerpt] *ATH-THAWRAH* describes Syria's role of struggle and steadfast stand under President Hafiz al-Asad's leadership as a firm guarantee for protecting the Arab nation's issues and for strengthening the Arab masses' struggle against imperialist and Zionist plans. The paper affirms that any political move that Syria makes takes place within the framework of its great and effective pan-Arab role. It adds that Al-Asad's current working visit to Libya has great significance in this phase, during which the Arab nation is subjected to an imperialist and Zionist onslaught aimed at dominating Arab land and resources.

ATH-THAWRAH concludes that Syria is always concerned about making all possible efforts to strengthen Arab confrontation of hostile powers and to ensure all of the requirements for an effective and able Arab stand that can settle the current confrontation in favor of the Arab nation and its masses' struggle.

TISHRIN on Government's 'Limitations' in Lebanon

JN220809 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0345 GMT 22 Aug 84

[Press review]

[Excerpt] The newspaper *TISHRIN* has called for cohesion among all of the Lebanese people to realize their cherished goals. In a commentary under the headline "The Integrated Role To Save Lebanon," *TISHRIN* says: While fully playing its role in rendering all possible assistance to Lebanon, Syria realizes the limitations of this role. Therefore, Syria urges the Lebanese people to play their role in full. Syria's task is to isolate outside elements that hinder the internal solution — hence the insistence on canceling the 17 May agreement. Syria's fate is to endeavor to prevent internal problems from becoming intractable and fertile ground for external struggle.

Hence, Syria asks all Lebanese to integrate their role with Syria's role so that the march of reconciliation will be strengthened and a unified Arab Lebanon will triumph over all of its enemies.

Damascus Reaffirms Support for Lebanon

JN221407 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 22 Aug 84

[Station commentary]

[Text] During a meeting yesterday with Lebanese Ministers Nabih Birri and Walid Junblatt, Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam stressed Syria's principled stand toward fraternal Lebanon and its determination to support the march of security, peace, national accord; to rebuild Lebanon; and to liberate the Lebanese territories from the Israeli invaders. What Khaddam stressed is not a new Syrian policy. President Hafiz al-Asad has previously announced this stand, and has made it the guide for Syria's policy toward Lebanon as well as an integrated part of Syria's regional and international action. Lebanese President Shaykh Amin al-Jumayyil, Lebanese Prime Minister Rashid Karami, and all of the Lebanese officials and politicans who have had the opportunity to meet with President al-Asad have heard this stand.

Syria's determination to support Lebanon is part of the policy statement with which the national unity government won confidence. It is also part of the agreement that was reached during the Damascus summit between President Hafiz al-Asad and Lebanese President Amin al-Jumayyil. This determination constitutes a pressing demand for the Lebanese people, who aspire for security, peace, national accord, and the liberation of the Lebanese territories from the Israeli occupation. Syria's commitment and determination to help Lebanon must be well understood by all Lebanese and by all of those who are concerned about Lebanon. When Syria announces something, it means it; when it supports a stand, it places its resources at the disposal of this stand; and when it sees any national and pan-Arab interest, it does not hesitate to work strongly and resolutely for it.

Achieving security in Lebanon on the basis of a national accord by the national unity government is an issue that has national as well as humanitarian significance for Lebanon. Neither is it wrong to say that this issue has a certain relationship with the situation in the region and with the conflict between the U.S. imperialists and Israel on the one hand, and the Arabs and Syria on the other. It is time to paralyze the hands that are trying to tamper with the Lebanese people's security. These hands are trying to spread death, destruction, and instability among them; and to escalate partition, secession, statelets, political trading, war, abduction, murder, smuggling, and violations of the law. These hands serve Israel. They do not serve Lebanon's existence, its survival, the need for the unity of its people and land, or the need to liberate its land and achieve the necessary reforms to turn Lebanon into a house which is for all Lebanese and which expresses the higher Lebanese national interest. The Lebanese are tired of the civil war which was encouraged by U.S. imperialism and Israel. They have also become fed up with dealing with sectarianism, special armies, roadblocks, people being killed because of their identity cards, and the competition for benefits and statelets. The Lebanese have begun to hope for security, stability, and a legitimate authority that is based on national accord, to safeguard sovereignty and independence, entrench national unity, and lead the national battle to liberate the national Lebanese soil from the Israeli invaders.

This or that group might have legitimate demands. However, the priorities must be clear to all Lebanese. They also must be aware of the gains that this or that party would achieve in a big wasteland and a large cemetery called Lebanon. Lebanon's interest — with all of its groups, factions, parties, and sides — lies in its survival, its continuation, the unity of its land and people, and in restoring its role both in the Arab environment and the world. Lebanon's interest also lies in dedicating all of its abilities, resources, and relations to liberate its land. On the basis of this interest, the Lebanese reached an agreement and entered the road to national accord. For the sake of this interest, which is concurrently both a Syrian national and a pan-Arab interest, Syria strongly supports the march of security, peace, liberation, and rebuilding Lebanon.

ATH-THAWRAH Asks Lebanese To Abide by Accord

JN221501 Damascus SANA in Arabic 0740 GMT 22 Aug 84

[Text] Damascus, 22 Aug (SANA) — *ATH-THAWRAH* today calls on the Lebanese parties to abide by the principles contained in the policy statement of Rashid Karami's government which won the confidence of the Lebanese Chamber of Deputies. The paper adds that after making important progress toward security, stability, and national accord, Lebanon must adhere and fulfill the policy statement because through this policy statement a positive climate, which is needed to close the security file and open the file of political reforms, can be initiated. The paper stresses that Israel is the one which has a primary interest in undermining the security situation in Lebanon. The paper calls on all parties to avoid committing mistakes so they can block the road of those who are wagering on Israel and its role in Lebanon, represented by Israel swallowing up Lebanese territory, waters, and everything else in Lebanon.

ATH-THAWRAH says that Syria is determined to assist all the Lebanese parties in rendering the security march a success and

to achieve national accord. President al-Asad reiterated this when he met with several Lebanese, Arab, and foreign officials. The paper says that this Syrian determination to assist Lebanon in its continuous struggle for the liberation of its territory and the attainment of its national unity must be placed within its proper context by all the parties. The paper says that by adopting such a stand, Syria expresses its national, pan-Arab, and fraternal role toward fraternal Lebanon because Syria's only concern is for Lebanon to recover and for its steps toward the march of peace and national accord to continue.

Dailies Reiterate Support for Lebanon

JN230701 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0345 GMT 23 Aug 84

[Press review]

[Text] In a commentary today under the headline "The One Lebanese Homeland and the One State," the newspaper *AL-BA'TH* asserts that there is a pressing national and pan-Arab need to exert all efforts both inside and outside Lebanon to protect Lebanon's existence and to encourage its march of security and national accord. This is so that this fraternal country can realize a national unity that qualifies it to wage the war of liberating its territory and rebuilding itself.

Concluding, *AL-BA'TH* says: Syria has repeatedly said through its struggler leader Hafiz al-Asad that it is ready to extend every possible assistance to the Lebanese people for the sake of security, accord, and liberation. It is determined to continue its national and pan-Arab role to close the Lebanese file, stressing that there will be no leniency toward the security explosions. Syria calls on all the Lebanese sides to enjoy self-restraint, to fulfill their commitments, and to rally around the national unity government in its attempt to implement its policy statement and build the one Lebanese state in the one Lebanese homeland.

In a commentary headlined "The Inseparable Elements of a Solution in Lebanon," *TISHRIN* stresses that the nationalist Lebanese should continue to play a basic role in the salvation process which began in Geneva and Lausanne. All sides should implement the contents of Rashid Karami's government policy statement, taking into consideration all the elements and components of political accord in a manner that serves Lebanon, both land and people. *TISHRIN* says: Syria is determined to continue its support for legitimacy in Lebanon. It will continue to urge and to encourage everyone to close the security file and move on to the political reforms file in Lebanon, because this is the road that leads to the liberation of the South. It is the road which qualifies all of Lebanon to play a major role in the region.

Concluding, the paper says: Lebanon, the homeland, is required today more than ever before to firmly and decisively employ all factors for the sake of salvation.

ATH-THAWRAH Stresses Security

JN221504 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1200 GMT 22 Aug 84

[Excerpt] *ATH-THAWRAH* says that Syria cannot afford a renewed deterioration of the security situation in Lebanon. It called on all the Lebanese parties to renew their adherence to the government policy statement with respect to the Lebanese security situation and the changes in the political system.

Alignment, Likud Make Progress on Issues

TA232020 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
2000 GMT 23 Aug 84

[Text] The Alignment and Likud political teams ended a 4-hour meeting by making progress over the question of inviting Jordan to join negotiations and the question of a settlement freeze. Our correspondent Carmela Menashe reports that the teams decided to formulate within a few days the points on which there is an agreement. On the issue of talks with Jordan, they will hold further deliberations concerning the phrasing. The settlement question will be turned over to the two party leaders for a decision. Following the meeting, Minister Yitzhaq Moda'i said that there was progress, and as he put it: The meeting was to the point.

Our correspondent reports that Minister Ari'el Sharon was the one who raised the Likud's stand on the settlements. According to this stand, the existence and development of settlements that have already been established, or whose establishment has already been approved, will be ensured. However, the extent of the development will be decided by the government. According to him, this is the Likud's concession. As for the establishment of new settlements, the Likud suggests that the government approve this with a simple majority, but the Alignment has rejected this suggestion.

Discuss New Proposals

TA241030 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1000 GMT 24 Aug 84

[Text] The leaders of the Labor Party and the Likud, Shim'on Peres and Yitzhaq Shamir, will meet again next week to conclude the negotiations on the establishment of a broadly-based government. Several new proposals were broached during their meeting this morning, such as on the question of who will head the government. The Alignment apparently suggested setting up a broadly-based government, headed by Shim'on Peres, for a period of only 2 years, after which the two parties would examine the partnership and would decide whether to continue it or decide on elections.

As for the question of how many ministers each party will have, the suggestion was raised that the distribution of portfolios be done evenly, and that each side be allowed to introduce ministers who would represent its partners as ministers.

No Details Reported

TA240857 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew
0848 GMT 24 Aug 84

[Text] Yitzhaq Shamir and Shim'on Peres will hold another meeting at the beginning of next week, in another attempt to make up a national unity government. At today's talk in the King David Hotel, new proposals aimed at bridging the gap between the Likud and the Alignment were raised. At the end of this week Shamir and Peres will consult with colleagues from their parties in order to formulate positions in preparation for the next meeting. Shamir and Peres said they had decided not to give any details about the content of the talk between them. Shim'on Peres again expressed to the correspondents his opposition to the idea of a rotation. Our correspondent Sha'ul Stav reports that on Sunday Peres will ask the president for a 21-day extension to make up a government.

Yitzhaq Shamir is now meeting with the Morasha leaders and in less than an hour he will meet with the Tehiya leaders.

Peres To Ask for Mandate Extension 26 Aug

TA231615 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1600 GMT 23 Aug 84

[Text] Labor Party Chairman Shim'on Peres has said that on Sunday he will ask the president to extend the mandate he was given to form a government. According to Peres, the Alignment has so far secured the support of 54 Knesset Members and has created a blocking coalition of 60 Knesset members. The agreement with Yahad, Peres noted, is a great achievement for the Labor Party at a fair cost.

Labor Party Secretary General Hayim Bar-Lev has said that MAPAM supports the agreement with Yahad. Shim'on Peres will confer tomorrow with the prime minister and will propose establishing a national unity government headed by the Alignment, but without a rotating premiership. Peres will also emphasize that Alignment ministers will under no circumstances whatsoever represent a minority in a broadly-based government.

Details of Alignment-Yahad Accord Reported

TA241114 Tel Aviv DAVAR in Hebrew 24 Aug 84 p 12

[Yosi Melman report]

[Excerpts] The Alignment has consented to grant 'Ezer Weizman's Yahad Movement 5 of the first 50 slots in their joint Knesset list, and give the 6th candidate on the Yahad list the 56th slot in the next election. This emerges from a second look at the secret document signed 2 days ago by representatives of the Alignment and Yahad.

The document and its secret addenda also refer to the representation Yahad will be given in four eventualities: If MAPAM remains within the Alignment; if MAPAM secedes from it; if Liberal Knesset members join Yahad; and if other figures join Yahad. If one or all of these eventualities materialize, Yahad will not only increase its representation on the Knesset list, but its representation in the Cabinet and in other state institutions such as the Knesset committees, the Foreign Ministry, the state-owned companies, and the Broadcasting Authority executive will be upgraded.

Following are the principles of the "Agreement of Understanding" between the Alignment and Yahad:

Preamble: In light of the worsening economic crisis, the continuation of the war in Lebanon, and the social and political problems, the representatives of the Alignment and Yahad recognize the need to set up a government that will rapidly win the

confidence of the Knesset. The problems currently facing Israel require immediate solutions. Israel is embroiled in one of the most serious situations in its history, not necessarily as a result of objective factors, but mainly due to an ill-considered policy that must be changed quickly in order to put the country back on the right track. Therefore, the Alignment and Yahad join together in a bid to set up, within a short period, a national unity government headed by the Alignment. Such a government could garner broad support for a policy that will rehabilitate the economy, guarantee Israel's security, ensure security arrangements for the Galilee which allow for the withdrawal of the IDF from Lebanon, and handle Israel's complex socio-political problems. If it transpires that there is no possibility of establishing a national unity government, the Alignment and Yahad will act together to set up an Alignment-led government, in the hope that such a government — when established — will be able to incorporate additional bodies.

1) A National Unity Government:

a) Yahad will constitute part of the Knesset coalition.
b) Yahad will reserve the option specified in Article 4.
c) Yahad will be given an appropriate senior ministerial post.

2) A Majority Government:

a) Yahad will constitute part of the Knesset coalition.
b) Yahad will reserve the option specified in Article 4.
c) A Yahad representative will be either foreign minister or finance minister, at his choosing. One of the other two Knesset members will be a deputy minister in a socioeconomic ministry.
d) The other details of the Yahad appointments will be determined in the framework of the coalition negotiations, and Yahad will be granted appropriate representation on Knesset Committees, in public administration (government companies), in the diplomatic corps, and in the Broadcasting Authority. Both a national security council and a national council for economy will be established as part of the prime minister's office; as well as a state commission on tax reforms and a state commission on capital market reforms. Yahad will be given appropriate representation on thoese committees.

3) A Government Enjoying Only a Relative Rather Than an Absolute Knesset Majority:

a) Yahad will form part of the coalition, with the decisive factor being the chance of rapidly broadening that government.
b) Yahad will reserve the option specified in Article 4.
c) A Yahad representative will be either foreign minister or finance minister, at his choosing. Further, the possibility of granting one of its representatives an additional ministerial post will be considered.

4) The Yahad Movement Will Be Incorporated Within the Alignment, If It So Decides, Prior to the 12th Knesset Elections:

a) Yahad will be incorporated within the Alignment if it so decides, whether as an independent faction or otherwise.
b) The incorporation will be effective in the period preceding the 12th Knesset election.
c) If Yahad decides to join the Alignment, the two bodies will run on a joint ticket. The secret document includes addenda — also confidential — that mention Yahad's representation within the Alignment in four eventualities:

a) If MAPAM remains within the framework of the Alignment.
b) If MAPAM secedes from the Alignment.
c) If Liberal Knesset members join Yahad.
d) If other figures join Yahad.

NRP, TAMI Insist on National Unity Government

TA231626 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1605 GMT 23 Aug 84

[Excerpt] The National Religious Party [NRP] and TAMI today decided not to join a narrowly based government headed by the Alignment and are insisting on their demand for a national unity government. The leadership of both parties discussed the situation created in the wake of Weizman's joining the Alignment. The TAMI Secretariat has set up a team headed by Minister Aharon Uzan to look into the economic, social, and religious programs of the two large parties.

New Election Would Favor Alignment, Likud, KAKH

TA240937 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 24 Aug 84 p 3

[Public opinion poll]

[Excerpts] Were new elections held today, the Alignment, the Likud, and Rabbi Meir Kahane's list would emerge stronger while the other parties would lose some strength, but the tie would persist. These are the findings of a public opinion poll conducted by the Modi'in Ezrahi Research Institute and commissioned by *MA'ARIV*.

The poll was conducted in the week between 13 and 20 August. The question asked was: "Were the Knesset elections held today, which party would you vote for?" Results indicate that the Alignment would gain 4 Knesset seats, the Likud 2, and KAKH 1.

The poll covered 1,268 people representative of the adult Jewish population in Israel, excluding inhabitants of kibbutzim, Judaea and Samaria, and the Golan Heights.

Kohen-Orgad Will Not Submit Economic Plan

TA231639 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1600 GMT 23 Aug 84

[Text] The finance minister has gone back on his intention to submit a comprehensive economic plan to the government for its approval, in the wake of negative reactions among Likud circles to various clauses included in the plan formulated by the Treasury. Therefore, the finance minister will submit to the Ministerial Committee on Economic Affairs a proposal to cut $800 million from the state budget. According to this proposal, the cut will particularly affect defense, welfare, housing, health, education, and settlement.

U.S. Adviser Explains Mondale's Embassy Stand

TA240638 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 24 Aug 84 p 2

[Wolf Blitzer report]

[Text] Washington — A senior foreign-policy adviser to Democratic presidential candidate Walter Mondale has rejected the notion that U.S. recognition of Jerusalem as Israel's capital would undermine American interests in the Arab world.

The official, who asked not to be identified by name, explained why Mondale is absolutely committed to moving the U.S. Embassy from Tel Aviv to Jerusalem.

"My own view," the official said, "is that every time a new administration comes into office, some of the Arab countries who want to be our friends come to us and say, 'You have to prove you love us, and I have a list of things — like AWACS — that I've been talking to the previous administration about'."

The official continued: "And every administration, in my memory, has responded to this by wanting to do something. I think we have to reverse the burden. I don't think we have to continue this anymore. It is our independent right to make this decision, and obviously, we are going to make it."

He said he respects U.S. Foreign Service professionals, but noted that they have usually been wrong in their assessments on the Middle East. The Mondale aide is clearly convinced that America's friends in the Arab world would come to accept the transfer of the embassy to Jerusalem.

Mondale has repeatedly pledged to move the embassy, a commitment that was also included in the Democratic Party platform adopted in San Francisco in July.

A sense of the Congress bill urging President Ronald Reagan to move the embassy is still under consideration in both the House and Senate. But the administration, fearing a negative Arab reaction, has rejected any embassy transfer. The Republican platform, while very pro-Israel, simply reiterated the 1980 statement: "We believe that Jerusalem should remain an undivided city with free and unimpeded access to all holy places by people of all faiths."

David Aaron, the No 2 man on the National Security Council during the Carter administration and Mondale's long-time chief foreign-policy adviser, is due to arrive in Israel today for a week-long fact-finding mission. If Mondale is elected, Aaron is widely expected to become his national security adviser.

He is expected to meet with Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir and Labour leader Shim'on Peres, among others.

Aaron will be accompanied by David Ifshin, the Mondale campaign's counsel, and Morris Amitay, the former executive director of the American Israel Public Affairs Committee (AIPAC) and an unpaid adviser in the Mondale campaign.

Delegation Attends Bucharest Celebration

TA240642 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 24 Aug 84 p 2

[Excerpts] Alignment Knesset Member Mordekhay Gur headed a Labour Party delegation invited to participate in celebrations marking Romania's 40th independence day in Bucharest yesterday.

Romanian Ambassador in Israel Constantin Vasiliu yesterday gave a reception at the Ramada Continental Hotel in Tel Aviv marking the national day. Among the guests were Defence Minister Moshe Arens, Labour Party chairman Shim'on Peres, and American Ambassador Samuel Lewis.

Jordanian Test Administered in West Bank

TA240828 Tel Aviv 'AL HAMISHMAR in Hebrew 24 Aug 84 p 24

[Pinhas 'Inbari report]

[Text] Last night marked the successful termination of 3 days of comprehensive testing in Judaea and Samaria, during which a Jordanian examination for post high school graduates was administered.

This is the first year Jordan has succeeded in administering this test, as West Bank organizations that oppose Jordan managed to sabotage its distribution over the past 3 years.

Relatively large units of Border Police guarded auditoriums and halls where the test was being taken. This year's focus of agitation was Ramallah, but there too the exam ended quietly, following disruptions over the first 2 days. The 20 men who rioted during the examinations have been apprehended and transferred to the Farah detention camp near Nabulus.

Golan Druze Present Terms for Opening Schoolyear

TA240918 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 24 Aug 84 p 3

[Menahem Horowitz report]

[Excerpt] Golan Druze leaders held a meeting yesterday in Majdal Shams, and announced that they would not allow the schoolyear in Golan Druze villages to open if teachers possessing Israeli citizenship are employed there.

At the meeting, the Druze leaders demanded that the government employ teachers and students who have recently returned from higher education institutions in Damascus, and that teachers dismissed in the past for having participated in anti-Israeli demonstrations or for not obtaining Israeli citizenship be reinstated.

An attempt by a group of Lebanese leaders to resolve the dispute between the pro-Israeli Druze and their pro-Syrian brethren has failed. Yesterday several such leaders, including a Druze from the Ash-Shuf area visited the Druze villages and tried to persuade the Druze clerics to abolish the religious boycott.

Soldier Killed in East Lebanon 22 Aug
TA231637 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew
1250 GMT 23 Aug 84

[Text] A 38-year-old IDF soldier, Staff Sergeant Mordekhay Bakhari, was killed last night and another soldier was injured near 'Ammiq in Lebanon's eastern sector. While searching for terrorists their armored personnel carrier overturned. This is reported by the IDF spokesman.

Reservist Jailed for Refusal To Serve in Lebanon
TA240644 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English
24 Aug 84 p 3

[Text] Tel Aviv — A 46-year-old reservist, Max Bloch, was sentenced yesterday to 14 days in military jail for refusing to serve in Lebanon, a spokesman for Yesh Gvul (There's a Limit) said. He is the 132nd reservist to refuse because of conscientious objections to go to Lebanon, according to the anti-Lebanon war group.

South Lebanese Army To Control An-Nabatiyah
TA240630 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English
24 Aug 84 p 1

[Report by defense affairs correspondent Hirsh Goodman]

[Text] Units from General Antoine Lahd's South Lebanon Army will take over responsibility for the An-Nabatiyah area, including the town, at the beginning of September. This will be the first area handed over the the South Lebanon Army [SLA], though the SLA in the past has been given defined tasks in areas controlled by the Israel Defence Forces.

Defence sources told *THE JERUSALEM POST* yesterday that the handing over of An-Nabatiyah to Lahd should not be taken as an indication that the IDF was about to redeploy in southern Lebanon, but as a "link in the chain of events that will eventually lead to an Israeli withdrawal."

The move into An-Nabatiyah — a town of 30,000 inhabitants, mainly Shi'ites — will in fact be an acid test for the future feasibility of deploying the SLA in areas to be vacated by the IDF. An-Nabatiyah, a major PLO stronghold before the Lebanon War, is considered an extremely hostile environment by Israeli military circles — so much so that recently the IDF built a road to circumvent the town in order to cut down on Israeli casualties caused by ambushes there. Though Lahd's men will probably be accepted with open hostility by the inhabitants of the town, maintaining order there and preventing a PLO return are considered attainable goals by defence planners here.

In addition to being able to field relatively disciplined and welltrained troops into the town, armed with better equipment than potential antagonists, Lahd's forces in An-Nabatiyah will have territorial contiguity with the major established Christian enclave around Marj 'Uylin, across the Al-Litani River.

In addition to moving into An-Nabatiyah, Lahd's forces will continue to maintain operational functions in areas under IDF control in Sidon, Batir ash-Shuf, near Jazzin, and other areas in the central and western sectors of southern Lebanon.

One of the major factors militating against the deployment of Lahd's forces in other areas of southern Lebanon in order to relieve pressure on the IDF is that despite recruitment efforts, its size remains at under 2,000 and it remains predominantly Christian in composition.

Batir ash-Shuf Bridge Reopened 23 Aug
TA231930 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1900 GMT 23 Aug 84

[Text] The Batir ash-Shuf bridge separating southern and northern Lebanon was reopened this evening after being closed since last Sunday. Our correspondent Gabi Zohar reports that changes were made at the crossing point and, among other things, the pedestrian and vehicle routes were separated. From now on, travelers must cross by foot only, and travel to and from the crossing point will be via organized public transportation, by taxis and buses. These changes were made because in the last few months terrorists have attempted to smuggle weapons through the crossing point, and about 2 months ago they even managed to bring through a booby-trapped car.

Two 'Terrorists' Killed by IDF in Lebanon
TA240927 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew
0923 GMT 24 Aug 84

[Text] This morning two terrorists were killed in a clash with an IDF force about 6 km east of Tyre. Our forces sustained no casualties. An IDF patrol that was moving east of Tyre this morning came up against the two terrorists. The patrol's soldiers opened fire and killed the two terrorists. An explosive device ready to be operated was found in their possession. As stated, our forces suffered no casualties. This has been reported by the IDF spokesman.

Moroccan Senior Figure on Private Visit
TA240908 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew
24 Aug 84 pp 1, 11

[Barukh Me'iri report]

[Excerpts] A senior figure in the Moroccan Administration has been staying in Israel over the last few days. The visit of the Moroccan guest, who is accompanied by his wife, was described as private.

The Moroccan guest (whose name is being retained by the editorial board) is considered to be very close to the king's court. As far as is known, he did not bring any message from the Moroccan king to Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir or any other Israeli political figure. Nevertheless, the guest expressed interest in meeting several Knesset members.

During his 2-week stay in Israel, the Moroccan guest examined possibilities of purchasing Israeli products and marketing them in Morocco. The man is considered one of the richest businessmen in his country of origin. The *MA'ARIV* correspondent has learned that the Moroccan guest intends to organize a group of Moroccan administration officials and businessmen for an upcoming visit to Israel as guests of the "Beyahad" ["Together"] Movement — an ideological movement of Israelis of Moroccan extraction. In a talk with *MA'ARIV* last night, the chairman of the movement, Sam Ben-Shitrit, confirmed the visit of the Moroccan guest.

Sri Lanka Denies Official's Jerusalem Remarks

TA240620 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 24 Aug 84 p 3

[Excerpt] Colombo — The Sri Lankan Government yesterday disowned statements made in Jerusalem on Tuesday by one of its senior officials and also said that it was unaware that the official was visiting Israel.

Douglas Liyanage, secretary of the Sri Lankan State Ministry, explained in an interview with *THE JERUSALEM POST* on Wednesday that Sri Lanka has sought Israeli assistance to upgrade its intelligence services to combat Tamil separatist guerrillas.

He said Sri Lanka is also seeking Israeli agricultural experts to help cultivate the islands arid zone.

The government announced yesterday that "the statements made in Israel by Douglas Liyanage, secretary of the Ministry of State, represent his personal views. Mr Liyanage is not on an official mission, but on a private holiday. His leave of absence for his visits covers Great Britain and Nairobi. The Government of Sri Lanka was not aware of his visit to Israel."

Despite the government's disavowal of Liyanage's statements, it is known in Jerusalem that Sri Lanka does seek more Israeli activity in the areas of agriculture and rural development, especially in the Mahaweli River area.

OAU Condemns RSA Elections, New Constitution

EA232341 Addis Ababa in English to Neighboring Countries 1600 GMT 23 Aug 84

[Text] The OAU has strongly protested against the imprisonment of demonstrators opposed to the racist Pretoria Government's new Constitution.

In a statement issued yesterday, the OAU office stated that the regime's fascist police were deployed throughout the country to disperse demonstrations being staged in opposition to the new Constitution and to coerce the country's Coloreds and Indians into accepting the Constitution. The organization condemned these steps taken by the racist government and called for the release of the 13 leaders of the United Democratic Front and all those imprisoned because they opposed the new Constitution.

In addition, the organization called on the international community to put pressure on the racist regime so that it stops imprisoning South Africa's oppressed masses, and on South Africans, especially Indians and Coloreds, to strongly oppose the so-called Constitution they will have under the yoke of oppression.

The statement pointed out that Indians in South Africa should not accept the racist government's new Constitution, but if they did it would be tantamount to betraying the aims that Mahatma Gandhi fought for during his life, and that based on this they should not participate in the elections, and that this was the response Africa expected of them.

Liberation Committee Comments

EA231019 Dar es Salaam Domestic Service in Swahili 1900 GMT 22 Aug 84

[Text] Dar es Salaam: The OAU Liberation Committee has strongly condemned the elections for Colored and Asian representatives announced under the South African Boer regime's Constitution. The new Constitution grants limited political powers to the Colored and Asian communities and effectively denies the same right to the African majority in the country.

In its statement today the committee said that opposition to the constitutional amendments was an indication that the majority in South Africa rejected the elections. The committee also said it believed that the elections would be a lesson to Western governments which recently invited the prime minister of the South African Boer regime, Pik Botha, to visit their countries. It will also be a lesson to other countries which have been receiving representatives of the oppressive and racist regime.

The committee stressed that OAU member-countries should brace themselves so as to save the African Continent from machinations by the South African Boer regime.

ALGERIA

Ambassador to Kuwait on Arab Unity, Other Issues

GF221730 Manama WAKH in English 1525 GMT 22 Aug 84

[Text] Kuwait, 22 Aug (WAKH) — Algeria welcomes any kind of unity between Arab countries, an Algerian diplomat affirmed here Wednesday. In an interview with Kuwaiti daily *AL-QABAS*, Algerian Ambassador to Kuwait, Al Hasnaoui Khaldi, called for overcoming obstacles as a preliminary step to unity.

The Algerian diplomat described the Moroccon-Libyan unity treaty as sudden, adding that the ideal method for unity is Algeria's fraternity and settlement agreement with Tunisia and Mauritania, concluded in 1983. He affirmed that any real integration between the Arab Maghreb countries could not be achieved without finding a solution to Western Sahara problem.

On the other hand Khalidi denied that Algeria has any border differences with its neighbours. Meanwhile the Algerian ambassador said his country is seeking to achieve a Palestinian unity, because the power and freedom of the Palestinian decision is a strength to the Arabs in confronting their common enemy. He described the Algeria-Aden agreement as the base for overstepping differences between the Palestinian leaderships.

LIBYA

SANA Reports Al-Asad's Arrival in Banghazi

JN232046 Damascus SANA in Arabic 2005 GMT 23 Aug 84

[Text] Damascus, 23 Aug (SANA) — President Hafiz al-Asad and his delegation arrived at Banghazi airport today at 1830 Libyan time, 1930 Damascus time, on a working visit to the Libyan Jamahiriyah. The delegation comprises Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, Ba'th Party Regional Command member Sulayman Qaddah, and Information Minister Yasin Rajjuh.

Heading those who received the president at the airport were Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the 1 September Revolution; Major 'Abd as-Salam Jallud, member of the 1 September Revoltuion's command; the secretary and members of the Banghazi Municipality People's Committee; the secretary and members of the Libyan People's Congress in Banghazi; Munir Barikhan, chief of the Syrian Arab Relations' Office in Tripoli, and members of the office; the chief and members of the Syrian military mission; and a large crowd of Libyan people and Syrian nationals present in Libya.

As the president stepped out of the plane, he was welcomed by Col al-Qadhdhafi, Jallud, and other senior officials. The president and Al-Qadhdhafi mounted the dais and the national anthems of both Syria and Libya were played. A twenty-one gun salute greeted the president. The president then inspected the guard of honor and saluted the crowd of citizens who shouted slogans praising him and Syria's steadfastness, and hailing Arab unity and steadfastness.

After a short rest period at the airport, the president and Al-Qadhdhafi went in a procession to the place where the president will reside. People lined the streets to greet the great guest of Banghazi. Placards were raised to greet the president. One of them read, "Banghazi welcomes President Hafiz al-Asad,"another read "Al-Asad do not worry, unity must be realized, Arab unity is the road to liberate Palestine, the March revolution is the answer to the secession."

Immediately upon his arrival at his place of residence, the president held a meeting with Col Al-Qadhdhafi which was attended by members of the Syrian delegation, the head of the Syrian Arab Relations' Office in Tripoli, and Maj 'Abd as-Salam Jallud. The president and Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi are expected top hold a meeting this evening.

The president made a statement to Libyan television. He said: The brotherly relations between Syria and Libya are extremely strong and my relations with Brother Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi are characterized by great trust. Thus, we usually hold meetings every now and then to exchange views on bilateral relations and on pan-Arab issues that are of interest to the Arab nation in general.

During this period, our contacts were continuous through the various channels. In spite of this, there is no substitute for direct contact. We shall exchange views during this meeting, as usual, and we shall discuss issues that concern our Arab nation. We shall discuss these issues as we have done in the past with regard to anything that may contribute to promoting Arab issues.

I am pleased to be standing on the fraternal Libyan soil and meeting with the great Libyan Arab people. I am very pleased to meet with my brother Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi. We are all proud of the steadfast stand of this people under Brother Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi in confronting imperialist and Zionist designs that are aimed at striking at the Arab nation and destroying its present and future interests.

I am confident that the existing trust between the two fraternal peoples, between the one people, and between me and brother Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi will always contribute to serving the two countries and our Arab causes in general. Once again, I greet the great Libyan Arab people and their leader Brother Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi.

People's Bureau Statement Issued on Red Sea Mines

LD240900 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 0745 GMT 24 Aug 84

[Text] Tripoli, 24 Aug (JANA) — The People's Committee of the People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison issued a statement yesterday evening on the question of planting mines in the Red Sea and the approaches to the Suez Canal. The following is the text of the statement:

The People's Committee of the People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison has previously issued a statement refuting and denying the charges leveled by reactionary and imperialist circles aimed at implicating the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah in the planting of mines in the Red Sea and the approaches to the

Suez Canal. However, in the face of the flood of conflicting and contradictory statements which are still being made by these same circles, "the United States and its agents", the People's Committee of the People's Bureau finds itself obliged to affirm the following objective facts pertaining to this matter:

1. From the start, the flood of statements emanating from imperialist and reactionary circles were based on political and information speculation. They began by attributing the planting of the mines first to Iran and then to Iran and the Jamahiriyah together. These quarters then concentrated on implicating the Jamahiriyah in the matter by centering on the suspicions spread about its responsibility for them within the framework of a deceptive campaign which grows bitter with the growth of the number of American, Italian, British and French vessels sent to the area.

2. The campaign of lies waged by these circles does not rely on logic, for this simple reason — those who are accustomed to spreading lies continue to repeat them until in time they forget the contradictions contained in them. While these reactionary quarters affirm the responsibility of the Jamahiriyah, the organizers of the campaign deny possession of any evidence proving this responsibility.

3. The campaign of lies has centered on the source of the manufacture of the mines as a basis for accusation. It was stated initially that the mines were Russian-made so as to make it easy to implicate the Jamahiriyah in the operation. However, these same quarters now affirm that the mines were made by Italy for use by NATO and that the Jamahiriyah managed to obtain a number of them. Despite the presence of the fleets of the United States, reactionary imperialist quarters concentrate on accusing the Jamahiriyah to the exclusion of all others as though these fleets, with all the facilities provided to them by the reactionary quarters in the area, plant nothing but roses and flowers to beautify the area and help to create stability in the region.

What is the campaign of lies, deception and conflicting statements by the imperialist and reactionary quarters aimed at?:

A) First, it wants to distract the attention of Arab public opinion from the destructive strategic dimensions of the U.S. aggression which is threatening the Arab homeland, and the attachment of some reactionary regimes in the area to it.

B) Second, the experience of the Multinational Force in Lebanon and the resistance the living forces of this Arab nation put up against these forces and their imperialist crusading role have all prompted reactionary imperialist circles today to look for pretexts for new military intervention in the Arab homeland using the planting of the mines, which was carried out by the United States, as a practical excuse for the intensive concentration of imperialist ships and fleets which the Arab masses are witnessing today.

C) Third, some reactionary regimes have offered their land, ports and skies to the United States — an imperialist power which is opposed to the Arab will for liberation, to use them as tools for aggressive designs and for interference. In face of the waves of rejection by the peoples of these regimes, the United States has been working to manufacture justifications. The implication of the Jamahiriyah in the planting of mines is only one such justification.

In view of all this, the People's Committee of the People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison wishes to deny once again any responsibility by the Jamahiriyah in the matter of planting these mines, and to affirm the involvement of the United States and the reactionary quarters linked with them in this matter which only serves specific strategic and tactical objectives which threaten the security and stability of the Arab homeland.

At the same time, the People's Committee of the People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison wishes to warn against the dangers inherent in imperialist reactionary designs which aim at creating justification for aggression against the progressive and revolutionary forces in the Arab region. The committee also affirms that the Arab nation's will for liberation is able to expose the lies and to thwart the designs of aggression and those behind them.

MAURITANIA

Burkinabe Minister Departs Following Talks

LD232256 Nouakchott Domestic Service in Arabic 2030 GMT 23 Aug 84

[Text] The Burkinabe minister of information, Adama Toure, this afternoon left Nouakchott for his country. The Burkinabe minister was received by the head of state and chairman of the military committee for national salvation, Lieutenant Colonel Mohamed Khouna Ould Haydala, yesterday. The Burkinabe envoy conveyed to the head of state sentiments of solidarity and fraternity from his counterpart, Captain Thomas Sankara. Adama Toure earlier held a working meeting with the minister of information and telecommunication, Dr Mohamed Salem Ould Zein, which focused primarily on the issue of our country's joining the African Institute for Cinematographic Distribution.

MOROCCO

'Unofficial' Morocco-Libya Treaty Translation

LD231307 Rabat MAP in English 1200 GMT 23 Aug 84

[Text] Rabat, Aug 23 (MAP) — Following is the unofficial translation of the treaty of the union of states concluded between the Kingdom of Morocco and the Libyan Arab Socialist and Popular Jamahiriyah.

The Kingdom of Morocco and the Libyan Arab Socialist and Popular Jamahiriyah, aware of the dangers facing the Arab nation and the Moslem world in general and Palestine and Jerusalem in particular, because of the policy of violence and aggression carried out by Zionists who, stirred up by pride and blind by the arrogance, continue to harm the sacred values of Islam and to violate the rights of Moslems and Arabs, despising the principles and ideals on which the international community is founded and disregarding the resolutions emanating from international organizations of all levels;

Considering that, in order to ward off dangers threatening the Arab nation and the Moslem world, and in particular Palestine and Jerusalem, it is necessary to achieve the identity of views, and mobilize efforts with a view to driving back the aggression and ensuring the triumph of justice, the safeguard of the Arabs and Moslems interests and the defense of their right to existence and identity;

Convinced that the adoption of such a conduct will constitute a positive factor enabling the Arab nation and the Moslem world to regain their glory of yore, to occupy in the world a place worthy of their prestigious past and to devote their efforts to work for the promotion of their peoples and to prepare them to enter the twenty-first century, armed with everything that can provide them with a high rank among the developed people in the scientific and technical areas as well as in other areas of human progress and civilization;

Taking into account the obstacles facing the materialization of the Arab unity as was proved by the failure of the previous experiences, and considering that wisdom requires to draw lessons from this setback, due to the fact of having underestimated the difficulties of such an undertaking, and that the best conduct to adopt in this area consists in leading a perseverant and tireless action to attain progressively the expected aim, without hurry in the conception nor improvisation when it will be question of implementation;

Aware, more particularly, of the solid ties existing between the peoples of the Arab Maghreb, united by their common origin, geography, history, religion, language, similitude of way of life and civilization, and taking into account the old aspiration of these peoples and their leaders to establish between them a union that will strengthen their relationship founded on neighbourliness and the common destiny, that will enable them to proceed ahead on the way of creating an integrated set that will have a considerable weight in the political and economic areas among the peoples of the developed world, and notably within those of the Mediterranean basin, wishing to meet these aspirations and to contribute to their materialization, in a realist way, so that they become a reality;

Considering that the best means to attain this goal is to institute between them a union likely to become a starting point for the setting up of larger structures with the aim to serve the unity of Arab and Moslem peoples and to meet their aspirations four [sentence as received];

Considering that this union constitutes an essential contribution to the unity of the Arab Maghreb and, consequently, a historical step on the way of the achievement of the Arab nation's unity, the two leaders agreed upon the following:

— Article First —

Under the name of Arab African Union, a union of state between the Kingdom of Morocco and the Libyan Arab Socialist and Popular Jamahiriyah is set up.

— Article 2 —

The supreme body of the union is the chairmanship jointly exercised by HM the King of Morocco and HE the leader of the September First Revolution. Only the chairmanship of the union has the power of decisionmaking.

— Article 3 —

Under the authority of the chairmanship, a permanent secretariat is set up. The permanent secretariat's headquarters is alternatively based in each of the two countries. It comprises a permanent delegation in the one and the other country. The secretary general belongs to the nationality of the state on whose territory the permanent secretariat is not based. The assistant secretary general belongs to the other nationality. Every two years the rhythm of alternance changes.

— Article 4 —

The union comprises the following councils:

— A political council,
— A defense council
— An economic council,
— A council of cultural and technical action.

These councils are, under the decisions of the chairmanship, composed, by equal parts, of delegates of each of the two states. These councils, with a consultative nature, have as a task, each in its order of competence:

— To study issues submitted to it by the chairmanship,
— To propose solutions,
— At the request of the chairmanship, to prepare any useful projects.

— Article 5 —

The union is provided with an assembly of union composed of members of the House of Representatives of the Kingdom of Morocco and of the members of the General Congress of the Libyan Jamahiriyah people. The mission of this assembly is to submit to the chairmanship recommendations with a view to strengthening the union and attaining its goals.

— Article 6 —

The union comprises an executive commission formed of the Council of Ministers of the Kingdom of Morocco and the General Popular Commission of the Libyan Jamahiriyah. The executive commission whose task is to follow up the decisions of the chairmanshp and to ensure their implementation, convenes at regular intervals, alternatively in each of the two countries.

— Article 7 —

The union is provided with a court of justice whose composition is fixed by decision of the chairmanship. If a dispute arises between the two contracting parties concerning the execution and the interpretation of the present treaty, each of them has a right

to take the matter before the court of the union. The decisions and judgements of the court are definitive and compulsory.

— Article 8 —

The union's goal is:

— To strengthen the links of brotherhood between the two states and the two peoples,
— To promote progress of the Arab community and to defend its rights,
— To participate in the safeguard of peace each time it is founded on justice and equity,
— To carry out joint policies,
— To contribute to the unification of the Arab Maghreb and, consequently, to the achievement of the unity of the Arab nation.

— Article 9 —

The joint policies mentioned in the article above concern:

— In the international area, the fraternal understanding between the two countries and their tight diplomatic cooperation,
— In the area of defense, the safeguard of the independence of each of the two countries,
— In the economic field, the industrial, agricultural, commercial and social development, through the creation of joint ventures and the working out of specific or general economic programs,
— In the cultural area, a cooperation aiming the development of instruction at all levels and the preservation of moral and spiritual values founded on the teachings of Islam and the safeguard of the Arab national identity, notably through the exchange of students and teachers, the creation of cultural and joint research university institutions.

— Article 10 —

The union is provided with a functioning budget and a development budget.

— Article 11 —

In respect without reservation of their respective sovereignty, each of the two states commits itself [to not] interfere within the other country's internal affairs.

— Article 12 —

Any aggression against one of the two states would constitute an aggression toward the other.

— Article 13 —

The union does not exclude for any of the two contracting parties the conclusion of analogous or similar agreements that each of them might conclude with third states. With the agreement of the two contracting parties, third states belonging to the Arab nation or to the African community can adhere to the present treaty and to become member of the union.

— Article 14 —

An ad hoc commission whose members will be appointed by the chairmanship will present complementary draft agreements aiming at specifying or developing the dispositions mentioned above. These draft agreements will be sumbitted to the chairmanship for decision.

— Article 15 —

The interests of each of the two states will be represented in the other by a minister or a resident secretary.

— Article 16 —

The present treaty will become effective after approval, through a referendum, by the people of the Kingdom of Morocco and the people of the Libyan Jamahiriyah in conformity with the procedures applicable in each of the two states.

Made in Oujda, 16 Kaada 1404 (August 13 1984)

Progress Party Urges Support

LD232303 Rabat MAP in English 1530 GMT 23 Aug 84

[Excerpt] Rabat, 23 Aug (MAP) — The Political Bureau of the Moroccan Party of Progress and Socialism has addressed an appeal to all Moroccan citizens, workers, farmers, intellectuals, and others to make 31 August 1984 a memorable day in the history of the federation march by voting unanimously in favor of the Libyan-Moroccan treaty. The appeal came in a statement of the Political Bureau published in *AL-BAYAN*, organ of the party, today after the extraordinary meeting held by the bureau. The statement stressed that the treaty is based on the principle of action for uniting the Arab and African peoples in order to fight Zionist aggression, defend peace, and liberate peoples, and that it does not harbor enmity or hatred for anyone in the Arab Maghreb or elsewhere.

Comparison of Libyan-Moroccan Federation Pact

Tripoli JANA in Arabic at 1100 GMT on 21 August carries the text of the Libyan-Moroccan Federation pact. The JANA version has been compared with the Rabat Domestic Service Arabic version published in the 21 August Middle East & Africa *DAILY REPORT*, pages Q 2 & Q 3, and it was found they are identical except for the following:

Page Q 2, paragraph two, line two JANA version reads: ...of the dangers threatening the Arab nation and the Islamic world in general and usurped Palestine and Jerusalem in particular, as a result...(supplying indistinct words)

Same paragraph, line five JANA version reads: ...and Arabs, after they have come to cherish wrongdoing and have been ...(supplying indistinct words)

Paragraph three, last line JANA version reads: ...compatible with their glorious religion; [new paragraph] And to lift their ...(rewording, deleting editorial note)

Paragraph five, penultimate line JANA version reads: ...haste or improvisation in implementation; [new paragraph] And...(supplying indistinct word)

Paragraph seven, last line JANA version reads: ...from spiritual and intellectual common values; [new paragraph] And...(supplying indistinct word)

Paragraph 12, first line JANA version reads: ...presidency is the supreme body of the federation. His majesty the king of Morocco and his excellency the leader of the 1 September Revolution will assume the presidency jointly, and in it will be vested the authority for issuing decisions. [new paragraph] Article 3: A general secretariat will be created as a permanent secretariat under the authority of the presidency, the...(supplying indistinct words)

Paragraph 15, first line JANA version reads: ...d) Educational and Technological Work Council. [new paragraph] These...(rewording)

Page Q 3, second paragraph, first line JANA version reads: ...a federal court, to be formed following a decision from...(supplying indistinct words)

Same paragraph, penultimate line JANA version reads: ...the court for settlement. The rulings and...(supplying indistinct word)

Paragraph three, fifth line JANA version reads: ...continuity and stability, pursuing a joint policy in...(supplying indistinct word)

Paragraph seven, penultimate line JANA version reads: ...institutions and preparaing general or specific economic programs. [new paragraph] d. In the education field — to establish a kind of cooperation aimed at developing education at various levels ...(supplying indistinct words)

Paragraph 12, second line JANA version reads: ...agreements that are identical or similar to...(supplying indistinct word)

Correction to Text of Federation Agreement

The following corrections pertain to the item headlined "Text of Federation Agreement With Libya," published in the 21 August Middle East & Africa *DAILY REPORT*, page Q 2:

Paragraph 11, penultimate line should read: ...be named the African Arab Federation...(changing word order)

Paragraph 15, first line should read: ...d)Education and Cultural Work Council...(changing word "intellectual" to "cultural")

UAE President Arrives on Private Visit

LD232321 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 1920 GMT 23 Aug 84

[Excerpt] President of the UAE, Zayid ibn Sultan Shaykh Al Nuhayyan this evening arrived in Morocco on a private visit to our country.

SUDAN

IPU President on South African Parliament

JN231812 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1720 GMT 23 Aug 84

[Text] Khartoum, 23 Aug (SUNA) — IPU President 'Izz ad-Din as-Sayyid has denounced the racist South African regime's attempts to establish a parliament that would include only the minorities represented by the whites and the Asians. In a statement to SUNA today, As-Sayyid said: In my capacity as IPU president, I previously warned against these continuing attempts. I warn the racist regime once again. He emphasized that this new attempt is an encroachement on democracy, an entrenchment of the racist minority's dictatorship in South Africa, and a blatant aggression against the black majority in this African country.

He added that history has always proven the failure of such suspect attempts in which some Asians regretably participated to wipe out the African identity and entity through their support of colonialism in Africa.

As-Sayyid said that a parliament that does not represent all South African people will have no seat in the IPU, regardless of how it is disguised in the clothing of democracy. He affirmed that such a parliament will be totally boycotted and will reveal the racist regime's violations of the South African people's rights. He added that the seat of South Africa will remain vacant in the IPU until a real parliament is formed that represents all sectors of the people in a genuine democracy.

As-Sayyid emphasized that these numerous and cunning attempts being made by the Pretoria regime, such as rapprochement and reconciliation with the neighboring countries, will be confronted and resisted by the free world for its corrupt methods. He added: These attempts will not distract our attention from the basic issue, namely, Namibia's independence and the rule of the black majority in South Africa.

As-Sayyid called on the five liaison states to shoulder their historical responsibilities toward Namibia. He appealed to the Asians to stop their participation in these new attempts lest their hands be stained with the blood that is being spilled by the racist South African regime. He also appealed to the OAU to shoulder its basic responsibility toward persecution and racism with which Pretoria's regime treats the black majority, particularly in this current critical and grave phase in which freedom and democracy are the main issues in this part of Africa.

Opposition Parties Form Salvation Front

GF221310 Kuwait AL-WATAN in Arabic 21 Aug 84 PP 1, 11

[Layla Ahmad report]

[Text] The Sudanese opposition parties abroad have formulated a final charter that unites them in one front called the National Salvation Front [jabhat al-inqaz al-watani]. In a telephone conversation, the Sudanese opposition sources in London affirmed to *AL-WATAN* that the new front consists of the Democratic Unionist Party [al-hizb al-ittihadi al-demuqrati], the 'Umma Party [hizb al-ummah], the Sudanese Communist Party [al-hizb al-shuyu'i al-sudani], the Popular Army for the Liberation of Sudan [al-jaysh al-sha'bi li tahrir al-sudan], and a number of other figures and organizations in northern and southern Sudan.

These sources said that the movements, parties, and figures are on their way to sign a national charter. *AL-WATAN* exclusively publishes the contents of this charter.

The provisional government will stop the economic deterioration; save the country from supply insufficiency and famine; reform the Sudanese economic system; revive the country's civilian, health, and education institutions; and put an end to the civil war in the southern part of the country on the basis of an agreement ensuring our southern citizens fair participation in the national march of the country, securing the special status of the south in the united entity of the homeland, abolishing all the corrupt regional frameworks and establishing a system with authorities and political, economic and administrative capabilities to satisfy the regional aspirations. The government will also abolish the laws and systems which distorted the picture of Islam and the bilateral treaties and unfair international agreements in the political, economic, and military field and protect the unity of the homeland and its sovereignty.

The charter says that the masses of the Sudanese people represented by their political movements, parties, individual organizations, regular forces and national figures in the north and south of the country and in various regions have agreed to form a national salvation front to unite them after the rupture and differences which exhausted their capabilities for 15 years. The charter calls for establishing a salvation front to coordinate the efforts and to bring those gambling with the fate of the country to task and to form a provisional government that rules the country for 3 years for the purpose of instituting basic liberties, sovereignty of law, and a free, independent and nonaligned foreign policy.

The charter says that the national provisional government will formulate a draft constitution for the country with the following major principles:

1. To abide by Islam as a general ideological course and as a basic source of legislation.

2. To secure human rights and the political, economic, religious, and social rights of non-Muslims within the framework of a national fraternity that unites all citizens irrespective of their race and religion.

3. The principles of the democratic political institutions will be based on the fair and realistic representation of the social and regional forces and on the sovereignty of law and independence of justice.

4. The principles of the economic institutions will be based on the national control over the country's economic resources, over the national public economic sector and over the activity of the private sector which should be free of exploitation and monopoly. These principles will adopt a course that achieves a planned economic development satisfying the ambitions of the people.

5. To establish principles for a democratic and popular integration between Sudan and Egypt that organizes the special relationship between the two peoples and leaves the door open for the neighboring fraternal Arab and African peoples to join the path of Arab and African unity.

6. The foreign policy will be based on the just peace, nonalignment and fair cooperation with the major countries and with the oppressed countries and on the solidarity with the oppressed countries in defending their rights and interests in face of the international economic forces. The foreign policy will consider the Islamic fraternity, coexistence, cooperation among religions and African unity as supreme objectives.

7. These principles include a draft constitution that will be studied and approved a freely elected constituent organ. The last task of the provisional government will be to enact a law for the election of the constituent assembly and to supervise the election of this assembly.

TUNISIA

UAE's President Concludes Official Visit

LD232317 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 23 Aug 84

[Excerpt] President of the UAE, Zayid ibn Sultan Shaykh Al Nuhayyan and his accompanying delegation this afternoon left Tunis at the conclusion of the private stay which followed his official visit to the Republic of Tunisia at the invitation of President Habib Bourguiba.

ETHIOPIA

Eritreans Kill 7 Government Soldiers in 13-14 Aug Clash

EA200326 (Clandestine) Voice of the Broad Masses of Eritrea in Tigrinya 1800 GMT 19 Aug 84

[Text] Anseba — Units of the EPLF [Eritrean People's Liberation Front] forces have attacked enemy forces advancing from Barentu to Haykota. In the clash which occurred on 13 and 14 August, the heroic people's forces of the EPLF killed seven enemy soldiers, wounded three, and captured seven others. They also captured 11 rifles, 1 pistol, and 1 TRT-77 radio communications set.

Apart from this, one military vehicle together with its occupants has been destroyed by mines buried by the engineering department of the EPLF near Haykota.

Further Fighting Reported

EA211123 (Clandestine) Voice of the Broad Masses of Eritrea in Tigrinya 0400 GMT 21 Aug 84

[Text] On 14 August, an ambush unit of the Eritrean People's Liberation Front [EPLF] forces attacked an enemy force stationed at Mendefera with heavy artillery. In the attack, which took place from 0045 to 0235 hours, the enemy suffered heavy losses in men and property. An attempt by the enemy force to save the lives of wounded soldiers and some property was foiled by our heroic fighters forcing the surprised enemy to flee in disarray into the bush.

In another development, on 16 August, an enemy force advancing from Senafe to Rokhoitu was ambushed by our people's militia. Eight enemy soldiers were killed or wounded and one weapon captured in the 5-hour clash with the 300-strong enemy force.

Briefs

Foriegn Exchange Earnings — Opening a 1-day seminar at the Ethiopian Trade Council offices to assess 1983-84 foreign trade and discuss how to achieve 1984-85 targets, External Trade Minister Comrade Wollie Chekol today said that foreign exchange from the export of agricultural and industrial products in 1983-84 had reached 991 million birr, or 5.4 percent over the original target of 940 million birr. Comrade Wollie stated that the purchase of ships of comprehensive loading capability, the purchase of special vehicles, the purchase and deployment of additional train wagons and locomotives, and the increase in the load capability of airplanes had contributed to the growth of external trade services. He added that studies were underway to introduce refrigerated storage to facilitate export of meat. [Summary] [Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 1700 GMT 22 Aug 84 EA]

New TV Transmitter Operational — The television transmitter station built in Dila Town, Sidamo Region, at a cost of 1,480,000 birr, to relay programs from the main studio in Addis Ababa to various towns in Sidamo Region, was inaugurated and became operational today. The booster station built in the vicinity of Yirgaalem town to give power to the transmitter at Dila town, at a cost of 370,000 birr, was inaugurated yesterday. [Summary] [Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 1700 GMT 16 Aug 84 EA]

New Envoy to UN — The new Ethiopian permanent representative to the United Nations, Berhanu Dinka, presented his credentials to Mr Javier Perez de Cuellar in New York yesterday. [Summary] [Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 1900 GMT 18 Aug 84 EA]

SOMALIA

Mogadishu on Foreign Minister in Australia

EA231746 Mogadishu Domestic Service in Somali 1115 GMT 23 Aug 84

[Summary] The Somali Democratic Republic [SDR] foreign minister, Challe Dr Barre has held talks with his Australian counterpart, William Hayden. "The SDR foreign minister, Challe Dr Abdurahman Jama Barre and his Australian counterpart, Mr William Hayden, discussed international matters, the Horn of Africa, and how the two countries could cooperate in the economic and technical sectors."

TANZANIA

CCM Conference Approves Constitutional Changes

EA231544 Dar es Salaam Domestic Service in Swahili 1300 GMT 23 Aug 84

[Text] Dar es Salaam: The Chama Cha Mapinduzi [CCM] extraordinary conference has unanimously approved proposals by the National Executive Committee [NEC] on various amendments to the CCM constitution following the establishment of local governments. The amendments will now enable mayors, district and urban council chairmen as well as councillors to attend party sessions at branch, district, and regional levels. According to the amendments, mayors [word indistinct] and chairmen of all district councils [word indistinct] or revolutionary committees will be members of the political committees of regional executive committees, regional executive committees, and regional congresses.

Under the amendemnts, chairmen of district or urban councils will be members of the political committees of district executive committees and of the district executive committees themselves. The amendments will also qualify councillors to attend district congresses, sessions of the political committees of party executive committees, party executive committees, and party congresses. The conference also agreed that during general elections, branch executive committees will propose members who apply for the posts of councillors.

Earlier, delegates to the conference cast their votes to elect the party vice chairman and two NEC members. The results of the elections are expected to be announced later today. The post of CCM vice chairman is being contested by Ndugu Ali Hassan Mwinyi, whose name was proposed by the NEC over the weekend.

Appoints Party Officials

EA232153 Dar es Salaam Domestic Service in Swahili 1700 GMT 23 Aug 84

[Text] Dar es Salaam: Nearly all delegates attending the Chama Cha Mapinduzo [CCM] extraordinary conference voted for Ndugu Ali Hassan Mwinyi as the CCM vice chairman to fill the seat left vacant by Ndugu Aboud Jumbe Mwinyi who resigned on 29 January this year.

The conference also elected Ndugu Mustafa Nyanganyi and Ndugu (Philip Mangula), as members of the National Executive Committee [NEC] to fill seats left vacant following the deaths of Ndugu Edward Moringe Sokoine and Ndugu Michael Baruti.

Announcing the results of the elections, the party chairman, Mwalimu Nyerere, said that 1,721 delegates, which is more than 96 percent of all delegates who cast their votes, voted yes for Ndugu Mwinyi. Ndugu Mwinyi was proposed by the NEC as the sole candidate for the party vice chairmanship. Ndugu (Philip Mangula) polled 715 votes while Ndugu Nyanganyi polled 875 votes. Others contesting for NEC membership were: Ndugu Benjamin Mkapa, Ndugu Charles Kileo, Ndugu (Lapilal Ole Moloimet), and Ndugu (Mshindo Mkeinge).

Expressing his thanks following his election, Ndugu Mwinyi said that the nation still greatly required the leadership of President Nyerere. Ndugu Mwinyi was applauded by delegates to the special conference when he called on Mwalimu [Nyerere] to alter his decision not to stand for reelection in the presidential elections. Ndugu Mwinyi said that the nation greatly needed Mwalimu's leadership, particularly at this time when the nation was faced with massive problems.

Replying to Ndugu Mwinyi's request, Mwalimu said that he respected the idea and that his decision would depend on the future state of affairs in the country.

Briefs

Diplomatic Appointments — President Nyerere has appointed new ambassadors and transferred others to different countries. In the new appointments, Mwalimu Nyerere named former Zanzibar Finance Minister Mohamed Ramia (Abdi Wawa), the new Tanzanian high commissioner to India, replacing Mohamed Ali Foum, who has been appointed permanent representative to the United Nations. A Foreign Ministry spokesman said today that Foum replaces Paul Rupia, who was appointed principal secretary in the Foreign Ministry. Nyerere also appointed (Asterios Hyela) as Tanzanian ambassador to the United States, replacing Benjamin Nkapa, who was appointed foreign minister in the Cabinet reshuffle in April this year. President Nyerere also transferred Major General Miriho Sarakikya from Nigeria to Ethiopia, replacing Fatuma Tatu Nuru, who has been moved to France. Ephraim Mwafakafyuka, Tanzania's representative to France, now moves to Nigeria to replace Sarakikya. According to the Foreign Ministry spokesman, the appointments are effective immediately. [Excerpts] [Dar es Salaam Domestic Service in Swahili 1700 GMT 21 Aug 84 EA]

UGANDA

Vice President Returns From DPRK, PRC Visit

EA232156 Kampala Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 23 Aug 84

[Text] The vice president and minister of defense, Mr Paulo Muwanga, has returned home at the end of a 2-week official visit to the DPRK and China. The vice president was accompanied by the minister of state in the office of the prime minister, Mr Edward Rurangaranga, and other senior government officials.

The vice president was met at Entebbe International Airport by the chief of the defense forces, General Tito Okello; the minister of state for defense, Mr Peter Otai; the commander in chief, Brigadier Smith Opon; the inspector general of police, Mr Okoth Ogola; the commissioner of prisons, My Byabazaire; MPs; diplomats; and several high-ranking government and military officers.

Briefs

UK To Provide Training — Uganda and Britain today signed a memorandum of understanding providing for the provision of personnel by the UK Armed Forces in the training and development of the Armed Forces of Uganda. The minister of state for defense, Mr Peter Otai, signed on behalf of the Government of Uganda while the British high commissioner to Uganda, Mr Colin McLean, signed on behalf of the British Government. The new British training force replaces the commonwealth training team whose mandate expired recently. [Excerpt] [Kampala Domestic Service in English 1400 GMT 17 Aug 84 LD]

Cooperation Agreement With Pakistan — An agreement on economic, educational, technical, and scientific cooperation has been signed between Uganda and Pakistan. The permanent secretary in the Ministry of Planning and Economic Development, Mr Joseph Okule, signed on behalf of the Uganda Government and the Pakistani ambassador to Uganda resident in Kenya, Mr Ashraf, signed on behalf of the Pakistani Government. [Summary] [Kampala Domestic Service in English 1900 GMT 16 Aug 84 EA]

Italian Envoy Departs — President Obote today received outgoing Italian Ambassador to Uganda Michele Martinez, who called on him to bid him farewell. The meeting took place in parliament building this afternoon. [Summary] [Kampala Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 23 Aug 84 EA]

CAMEROON

Gas Explosion Attributed to Volcanic Eruption

AB201920 Yaounde Domestic Service in French 1200 GMT 20 Aug 84

[Excerpts] Life is gradually returning to normal in (?Ngoume) near the town of Foumbot. This locality was shaken late Wednesday night by a terrible explosion followed by a gush of a highly poisonous gas. As you already know, 35 persons were killed in this explosion. Our permanent correspondent in Bafoussam, Onana Nvondor, has visited the area and filed this report:

[Begin Nvondor recording] While we wait for the final report of the investigating team sent to the area by the government, it is believed that a volcanic eruption at Lake Moumou was probably the cause of this explosion. Several samples of rocks and water plants — all burned to ashes by lava from the volcano — which were collected by experts on Saturday, attest to this hypothesis. [passage indistinct] [end recording]

Briefs

New Ambassadors Appointed — Appointments have been made in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. By a presidential decree signed today, the following have been appointed to diplomatic missions in Lagos, Libreville, Dakar, and Kinshasa: Cameroon's ambassador to Nigeria with residence in Lagos, Mr Hayatou Souahibou; Cameroon's ambassador to Gabon with residence in Libreville, Mr (Yong Nzan); Cameroon's ambassador to Senegal with resident in Dakar, Mr Jerome Mendouga; and finally Cameroon's ambassador to Zaire with residence in Kinshasa, Mr Marcel Nguele Mbarga. [Text] [Yaounde Domestic Service in English 1400 GMT 18 Aug AB]

CHAD

'Catastrophic' Food Situation in South

AB221225 Ndjamena Domestic Service in French 1845 GMT 21 Aug 84

[Summary] "The food situation in the southern part of the country is catastrophic." People are actually dying of hunger. "This was stated by the secretary of state for natural calamities who has just returned from a brief visit to the Moyen-Chari and Logone Orientale Districts. The situation is so serious that Secretary of State Nadji Yamarke made the trip last weekend in order to personally verify the effects of the calamity. He visited Sar, (Bindi), (Omar) and Doba. What is going on in these places? There has been no rain in some places. As a result, the mid-season crops which enable the people to survive until the main crops are harvested, are either not available or are insufficient." Consequently, the people, lacking good food, have been eating wild roots, fruits, and other not very advisable foodstuffs. This has resulted in the death of between 20 and 25 people.

More Than 500 Die

AB240920 Paris AFP in English 1631 GMT 23 Aug 84

[Text] Ndjamena, Aug 23 (AFP) — More than 500 people have starved to death during the past three weeks in southern Chad, once considered the food basket of this drought-stricken Central African nation, State Secretary for Natural Disasters Nadji Yamarke said. Yamarke, who recently returned from a tour of the south, said that from August 6-19, 267 people died of starvation in the district of Koumra and 300 others perished in Doba. He added that some of the victims, mostly pregnant women, children and the elderly, died after eating poisonous roots in an effort to keep from starving.

Observers said the current famine is the worst in recent memory in southern Chad, traditionally considered the country's most fertile agricultural region. Experts said the famine was the result of prolonged drought and trouble linked with an armed insurgency in the region against the government of Hissein Habre.

In recent weeks, Ndjamena authorities have sent 350 tonnes of food to the hardest hit areas, where more than 75,000 people were receiving daily handouts of a porridge made from flour, milk and soymilk. The Ministry of Natural Disasters said additional shipments of 700 tonnes of food were planned to Doba and Koumra.

Bardai: Goukouni Envoy Says Sankara Supports GUNT

AB221415 (Clandestine) Bardai National Radio in French 2000 GMT 21 Aug 84

[Summary] The comrade president of the National Liberation Council and of the Transitional National Union Government [GUNT] recently sent a mission to Burkina Faso. The delegation, which was led by Comrade Gatingar Telroh, secretary of state for foreign affairs and cooperation, also included the GUNT representative in Paris, Comrade Abdourahmane Moussa. "This delegation, which was bearer of a message from the comrade head of state to Burkina, President Thomas Sankara, returned to Bardai yesterday."

Speaking in an interview with Radio Bardai, Comrade Gatingar Telroh stressed that Burkina Faso and its president support the GUNT and are working for the strengthening of its unity. "This comrade secretary of state emphasized that the results of his meetings with the personalities in Ouagadougou were positive." We had the impression that the Burkinabe president had been misled as the result of the activites of certain individuals, he said.

Bardai Reports 'Complete Destruction' of Enemy Troops

AB221510 (Clandestine) Bardai Chadian National Radio in French 2000 GMT 21 Aug 84

[Summary] "Contrary to the demagogic and subversive statements recently made in Yaounde by the leader of the antinational group in Ndjamena, the political and military situation in the southern half of the country is far from being calm." "The recognized agents of France and the United States are increasing their repressive activities against the masses."

According to our permanent correspondent in Ndjamena, the senseless and barbarous acts of the executioners in the service of French and American imperialism did not go unpunished. "In fact, a group of commandos of the National Liberation Army [ANL] recently intercepted a convoy of the FAN cannon fodder travelling to (Donai). In (Donai), FAN soldiers had shot to death some villagers who refused to be enrolled in the puppet army. With the assistance of the local population, the ANL commandos pursued the death convoy up to (Mbasere) where the reactionary troops were completely destroyed."

Our permanent correspondent also reported that 202 Toyota trucks and 18 Renault trucks full of arms of all calibers arrived in Ndjamena last July.

ZAIRE

2,000 Zambian Residents To Be Expelled

AB241110 Kinshasa AZAP in French 0715 GMT 24 Aug 84

[Excerpts] Kinshasa, 24 Aug (AZAP) — The Lusaka Government took the initiative of expelling from Zambian territory [number indistinct] Zairians, who arrived in Lubumbashi on 19 August. Many of those expelled had settled in Zambia before that country's independence. Most of them had been engaged in legal activities and had set up a household with Zambian men or women.

On the pretext that some of the Zairians were engaged in illegal activities, Lusaka did not hesitate to make a clean sweep which indiscriminately penalized all the members of the Zairian community in Zambia, thus depriving the victims of their jobs and breaking up dozens of homes of mixed Zairian-Zambian couples in defiance of the most elementary rights of the individual. This is even more regrettable because instead of being carried out with respect for human rights, these already condemnable expulsions were accompanied by all sorts of brutalities and flouted the spirit of the cooperation agreement between the countries which stresses brotherhood, good neighborliness, and the settlement of differences through dialogue and discussions.

Anxious to safeguard the friendship between the Zairian and Zambian peoples [words indistinct]. A few days later, the Zairian Government dispatched to Zambia the secretary of state for international cooperation, Citizen Lengema Dulia. The Zairians [as received] then promised to open an inquiry concerning Zairians living in Zambia, all of whom are far from having illegal status. Despite the conciliatory attitude of the Zairian [as received] Government, it was not informed about the results of the inquiry and Lusaka chose the very moment that the Zairian-Zambian Joint Commission was meeting in Kinshasa from 16 to 18 August to begin to expel the Zairians. In view of this behavior, which does not honor Africa, one is entitled to think that all the solemn professions of faith concerning friendship and pan-Africanism are mere deceptions; in any case they are vain words which smack of duplicity and bad faith.

Zaire — the cradle of authenticity and loyalty to the sacred values which make Africa's specificity — will take care not to engage in xenophobia. As in the past, it will continue with courage and dignity to offer hospitality to all those — they now number hundreds of thousands — who come to seek refuge in its territory. Despite its tradition of hospitality, however, Zaire cannot remain indifferent to the sometimes legitimate anger and indignation which the expulsion of the Zairians has aroused among the public.

Henceforth and reciprocally, Zaire will apply scrupulously the laws relating to the control of aliens. It is obvious that Zambians will be the first to be affected by this severity. By 31 August, about 2,000 of the more than 50,000 Zambians living in Shaba Region (according to the 1983 statistics) will be ordered to leave the country.

The operation to control identity documents, which has already reached an advanced stage, will continue in calm and absolute respect for the personage and dignity of those involved.

Last Thursday, Citizen Mandungu Bula Nyati, the governor of Shaba Region, told the consuls general accredited to his region that no illegal Zambian has yet been arrested nor has any Zambian been harassed or maltreated. By this gesture, he stated to AZAP, we affirm our refusal to reciprocate the brutal and humiliating methods used by the Zambian authorities against our compatriots who were living in Zambia.

According to 1983 statistics, there are about 50,000 Zambian nationals in Zaire, 14,000 of whom live in Lubumbashi. It is believed that about 2,000 of them will be affected by the expulsion of people living illegally in the country.

Belgian General Pays Courtesy Call on Mobutu

AB171920 Kinshasa AZAP in French 0930 GMT 17 Aug 84

[Text] Kisangani, 17 Aug (AZAP) — Yesterday Marshal Mobutu received in audience on board the *MS Kamanyola* anchored at the Kisangani harbor Belgian Lieutenant General Gysemberg, Chief of the General Staff of the Belgian Armed Forces, who paid a courtesy call on him. The Belgian general is visiting Zaire at the invitation of General Singa Boyenge Mosambay, his Zairian counterpart. At the end of the audience, he told the press that his talks with the leader were centered on military cooperation between Zaire and Belgium. The two partners expressed satisfaction over their talks. Lieutenant General Gysemberg added that Marshal Mobutu expressed the desire to create a military academy in Zaire.

BURKINA

Ouagadougou CDR on National Situation

AB231855 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French 0630 GMT 23 Aug 84

[Commentary read by Captain Leonard Toure, spokesman of the Committee for the Defense of the Revolution of the Ouagadougou garrison]

[Text] Burkina Faso, fatherland or death, we shall win. Ouagadougou, 22 August 1984. Assessment of the national situation in Burkina Faso since 4 August 1983 made by the Committee [for the Defense of the Revolution, CDR] of the Ouagadougou garrison.

On 4 August 1983, the people and the revolutionary forces of Burkina won a victory over their enemies. This victory could not leave any force indifferent because the revolutionary process which was launched by it marked the end of a long period in the history of our people. That victory was the result of relentless struggles carried out by the Burkinabe people before and after the 1960 political independence and was marked by the grouping of all leftist forces to the exclusion of certain doctrinary dogmatists who have been waiting for the revolution to come as a godsend.

The rallying of these political forces around the National Council of the Revolution [CNR] and its revolutionary government was intended to build up and consolidate the new revolutionary state's power. This means that the essential purpose of the CNR and of all the structures of the Popular and Democratic Revolution [RDP] is to destroy everything that the reactionary classes and international imperialism had set up in order to exploit and impose their domination on the Burkinabe people. This essential political task does not preclude other socioeconomic and cultural tasks. We can mention among other things the development of the Sourou Valley, the tarring of streets in Ouagadougou, the 4 August housing units in the 23 provinces of the country, the People's Revolutionary Tribunal, and so on.

Also, the guidelines given in the policy statement of 2 October 1983 continued to be consolidated, clarified, purified, and strengthened and the same time. In this regard, the Committees for the Defense of the Revolution were called upon to acquaint themselves not only with national realities but also and especially with the political and ideological orientation given to the RDP on 2 October. The revolution was described as democratic and popular to the exclusion of any other designations such as RP [expansion unknown], ML [Marxist-Lenist], and so on.

The realization of the RDP objectives is possible only through the exercise of power by the people. Such exercise of the revolutionary power became effective when the CDR's assumed roles and duties to the detriment of all reactionaries and counterrevolutionaries who attempted to tarnish and denigrate the revolution. Since the CDR's effectively represent the people's authentic organization in the exercise of the revolutionary power, they have mobilized and they continue to mobilize the majority of the masses in urban and rural areas. Such popular mobilization within the CDR's made it possible to achieve the aforementioned tasks. It is normal that CDR's, as the tool of the RDP, should enjoy the trust of the supreme political body, that is of the CNR. We understand why the CDR's are the chosen targets of all the enemies of the RDP.

Reactionaries assailed the CDR's just after the 4 August 1983 revolution, thinking they could use them for their selfish ends, but they soon realized that a well-informed and confident people are capable of detecting and annihilating their enemy. As for the opportunists and other counterrevolutionaries, the people have been able to know them and expose them since 4 August when the CDR's were created.

Counterrevolutionaries will stop at nothing to commit their mean deed. They come in the form of militants, anarchist [word indistinct], and so on. Since September 1983, a certain number of events, which at first seemed isolated but upon closer analysis can be seen as a link in a single chain — the chain of counterrevolution and therefore reaction — have occurred. Under the pretext of revolutionizing the Voltelec [Voltan Electricity Company], some wretched individuals tried to get revenge by locking up and removing the leaders of this company. The fact that the CNR and the revolutionary government approved this action, while at the same time warning the RDP militants against such practices, made these wretched people think they had the green light to commit acts of vandalism in the name of the revolution. In a sectarian manner, a certain number of CDR leaders, led by Toure Soumane and his lackeys, planned to organize a march to the office of the mayor of Ouagadougou in order to install their henchmen there. Toure Souman has been dreaming of being the national secretary general of the CDR, as if this position can be occupied by any person at all. This planned march was publicly denounced by a large majority of the CDR's in Ouagadougou led by the national secretary general of the CDR.

Contrary to his speech on 1 May 1984 when he called on workers to mobilize themselves and support the CNR, he was heard on 20 August 1984 on Radio France International proclaiming to whoever wanted to listen to him that the CNR had done nothing positive, except to ask for more sacrifices from workers. Another attempt was made by this same person to remove the director of the national television network and replace him by another opportunist. The same can be said for the sequestration operated at the Post and Telecommunication's office by an individual whose arrogance cannot conceal his difficiencies at all levels. It should be recalled that this last action was vigorously condemned by the CNR and its government as [words indistinct] which can only benefit reactionaries.

The organization of the commemoration of 17 May 1983 gave the opportunity to these same people to publicly show their hate for the CNR and the National Secretariat of the CDR and all the institutions established for the consolidation of the RDP. It is in this light that the organization of a parallel march by the coordination bureau of the second cycle institutions in Ouagadougou on 20 May 1984 in order to counteract the one organized by the National Secretariat for 21 May should be seen and understood. It was this action that caused the ousting of former Minister Ibrahima Kone.

Thus, all these actions cleverly orchestrated and directed by Toure Soumane and his lackeys were aimed at neutralizing the actions of the RDP and capturing all the institution for counter-revolutionary ends. This idea is clearly manifested in the 7 August 1984 petition. Indeed, all these counterrevolutionary activities were facilitated and approved by some two-faced ministers in the government. It is in this light that one should understand the political dishonesty of the information minister, the spokesman of the former government, who turned the democratic and popular revolution into a simple revolution of national liberation, as can be seen in his commentary on the political orientation speech of 2 October 1983. The same can be said of his analysis which criticizes the great political significance of 11 December, the date of the dissolution of the first CNR government.

In the face of all these analyses, what more remains for the supreme political authority to do but to put an end to the various attempts at neutralizing the RDP? This is the explanation and the justification for the important decision made by the CNR to dissolve the government on 19 August 1984. This is the only logical, fair, and normal outcome against the mean neutralization of the popular revolutionary power by anarchists. In our opinion, a minister, and more so one in a revolutionary government, should be guided solely and exclusively by the supreme interest of the people. This is what our friends who happened to be in the revolutionary government which was formed on 24 August 1983 did not know. We want to recall here the statement made by Comrade Chairman Captain Thomas Sankara, who was then the prime minister, who said: A minister is a servent of the people. It appears clear here that some ministers did not understand this, for they wanted to take advantage of their presence in the government to strengthen their own organization through the appointment of their supporters to head various services and provinces. How can one explain such a situation at a time when the popular masses in cities and villages are making enormous sacrifices despite lack of water, a catastrophic agricultural situation, hunger, and famine? How does one reconcile the fact the people who call themselves revolutionaries think only about themselves and their organizations, putting aside the objectives and needs of the RDP and the Burkinabe people as a whole?

In any case, the strengthening of the RDP lies in the clarification of its political conduct and in the eviction from its ranks of any person or group of persons who have deceived the people by posing as a revolutionary. That is why the Ouagadougou CDR garrison, taking into consideration the supreme interest of the Burkinabe people, calls on the CNR to form a government composed of people whose only criteria for membership will be their effective commitment to fight alonside the popular masses for the victory of the RDP. Thus any susceptibilities like the respresentation of any faction within the government, a situation which will bring some groups to exercise their apprenticeship in hegemony, should forever be banished. Woe to those who try to deceive the people! The fatherland or death, we shall overcome.

[Signed] Ouagadougou CDR Garrison

Sankara Appoints Ex-Ministers as Construction Directors

AB230945 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French 1300 GMT 22 Aug 84

[Decree signed by Burkinabe Head of State Captain Thomas Sankara on 21 August in Ouagadougou — read by Staff Sergeant Christophe Taba]

[Text] Decree 84-313 CNR/PRES on the creation of the second phase of the Year-II housing scheme. The chairman of the National Council of the Revolution and head of state decrees:

Article 1. A second phase of the housing scheme named Year-II Housing Units is hereby created.

Article 2. The following enterprises operating in Burkina Faso have the mission to provide funding for the buildings of the Year-II Housing scheme within 10 months. The following table determines the quotas and the responsible officials of the building sites.

Name of the enterprise: (Dissia Chive); number of houses, 15; building site director, Philippe Ouedraogo [former minister of equipment and communications];

National Insurance and Reinsurance Company: number of houses, six; building site director, Nongma Ernest Ouedraogo [former minister of interior and security];

Soboca [expansion unknown]: number of houses, five; site director, Eugene Dondasse [former minister of planning and cooperation];

Price Standardization Fund: number of houses, five; site director, Arba Diallo [former minister of foreign affairs]

Fonsivolta [expansion unknown]: number of houses, seven; site director, Seydou Traore [former minister of rural development];

BIG [expansion unknown]: number of houses, 12; site director, Justin Damo Barro [former minister of finance];

National Savings Bank: number of houses, two; site director, Issa Tiendrebeogo [former minister of higher education and scientific research];

Textile Fiber Company: number of houses, 10; site director, Abdoul Salam Kabore [former minister of health];

Industrial Textile Company, Citex: number of houses, five; site director, Abdoul Salam Kabore;

Covoc [expansion unknown]: number of houses, 10; site director, Basile Guissou [former minister of environment and tourism];

Agricultural Products Price Stabilization Fund: number of houses, eight; site director, Adama Toure [former minister of information];

National Development Bank: number of houses, one; site director, Mrs Bernadette Pale [former minister of social affairs];

CNVI [expansion unknown]: number of houses, five; site director, Emmanuel Dadjouari [former minister of education, arts, and culture];

National Social Security Fund: Number of houses, 10; site director, Fidele Toe [former minister of labor, social security, and civil service];

National Trade Board: number of houses, two; site director, Raymond Poda [former minister of justice].

Article 3. Comrade Naya Tigoungou Kongo Kabore is the coordinator of the works.

Article 4. The Ministry of Equipment and Communications is charged with providing and preparing the plots as of 22 August 1984.

Article 5. The technical assistance will be provided by the building society, SIV.

Article 6. The scheme is under the authority of the director of the military office of the presidency of Burkina Faso.

Article 7. The present decree takes effect as of 21 August 1984 and will be published in the official newspaper of Burkina Faso.

Ouagadougou, 21 August 1984.

[Signed] Captain Thomas Sankara

Army Periodical ARMEE DU PEUPLE Reappears

AB231150 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French 1300 GMT 22 Aug 84

[Text] *ARMEE DU PEUPLE*, the magazine of struggle and information of the national Armed Forces, has resumed publication. As you may recall, *ARMEE DU PEUPLE* was created under the People's Salvation Council [CSP], but went out of circulation after its third issue. The magazine, which is now reappering in full strength, claims in its latest and fourth issue to be an organ for the sensitization and incitement of the masses.

Lieutenant Seydou Niang, editor of the magazine, points out that since its birth, *ARMEE DU PEUPLE* has been run by the CSP progressive wing. But the CSP conservative and reactionary wing at the instigation of international imperialism realized that the paper was a threat and undertook to undermine its operation. These destructive maneuvers began with the suspension of credits needed for the operation of the paper, which was accused of communism. Lt Niang goes on to say: But as the progressive militants have returned to the political scene, the resumed publication of *ARMEE DU PEUPLE* is only a logical followup of the work already undertaken and interrupted temporarily. *ARMEE DU PEUPLE* is now more determined than ever to pursue the goals it set for itself on its creation and will cooperate with all revolutionary militants.

Stories carried in the latest issue include articles on people's defense, people's national service, descriptions of military equipment, armament, the services of the national Armed Forces, and people's forum. *ARMEE DU PEUPLE* is open to everyone and it sells for 150 cfa francs.

GHANA

Asamoah Explains Foreign Policy to Reporters

AB222122 Accra Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 22 Aug 84

[Text] The secretary for foreign affairs, Dr Obed Asamoah, has stressed that the Provisional National Defense Council [PNDC] is determined to be free in order to determine policies on the basis of what is good for Ghana. That is why, for example, Ghana can be close to the Soviet Union but refuse to follow her decision not to participate in the just-ended Olympic Games. Dr Asamoah was speaking on Ghana's foreign policy at a refresher course in Accra for working journalists and cadres organized by the Ghana Institute of Journalism in Accra today.

He explained that the policy of nonalignment, which the PNDC has fully embraced, is an attempt to wriggle out of power bloc and seek her own way. At the same time, Ghana's association with most Third World countries in the Nonaligned Movement is a contribution to the laudable efforts of defusing East-West tension and avoiding war. The foreign secretary declared: We must have the courage to resist pressures and to determine our policies according to our appreciation of the merits of such policies. Our foreign policy must be conducted in such a manner as to reflect a creditable image for the country. Courageous defense of the government's beliefs and consistency will enhance Ghana's international standing. He declared that to dance to the tune of other countries would make a mockery of the revolution and make the conduct of foreign policy capricious.

Dr Asamoah said, consistent with the basic values of the 31 December revolution, Ghana's foreign policy is aimed at the dignity of man. Our tradition of a vigorous first state of decolonization not only in Africa but elsewhere is an eloquent testimony of Ghana's concern for human dignity. He pointed out that the identity of views of Ghana and the socialist countries is often interpreted to mean, at best, Ghana's preference for association with the East, or, at worst, acceptance of international communism. And the risk of being so branded is even greater when the political system being pursued by the PNDC is not seen to reflect the practices of Western parliamentary democracy or when the government takes measures to assert its sovereignty over our natural resources. Closely allied to the government's search for dignity is its concern for social justice on the international scene. Dr Asamoah noted that it would be absurd for the government to propagate such precepts as "power to the people" and "eradication of corruption and exploitation" if at the international level its policies portrayed contrary values.

PNDC Changes at Regional, District Levels

AB230755 Accra Domestic Service in English 0700 GMT 23 Aug 84

[Text] The PNDC [Provisional National Defense Council] has made the following new appointments with immediate effect. An official statement issued in Accra yesterday said Mr J.E. Sekyi, assistant commissioner of police, assumes command of the office of the PNDC regional secretary for the Upper East Region. Other co-opted members who are to serve in an advisory capacity on the regional security committee include Brigadier A.N. Tsin Addy, coordinator of the National Defense Committee.

The statement said Mr Simon Anyah Abinja has been appointed as deputy regional secretary for Upper East in addition to Mr Martin Hamidu. The council has also made the following new appointments: Mr Francis Brobbey becomes secretary for Amankyia District, Major S.K. Amponsah, retired, becomes acting district secretary for Sekondi-Takoradi, while Warrant Officer Issa Salifu is appointed acting Western Regional coordinator in place of Mr Kofi Smith.

The following district secretaries have been relieved of their posts: Mr Kwesi Kumi Ecknar, Akwapim District; Nene Appiah Dedu, Kaoga District, Somanya; Mr Asiedu, Berekum District; and Mr Oppong, Techiman District. The statement said the regional secretaries concerned assume direct administrative responsibilities until the appointment of substantive district secretaries.

Also the following principal secretaries are retired with immediate effect. They are Mr K.F. Okyere, Ministry of Defense; Mr K. Bentum Eshun, Ministry of Trade; Mr P.S. Hamidu, Ministry of Works and Housing; and Mr W.K. Djan, formerly of the Ministry of Health and subsequently of the Eastern Regional Administration.

GUINEA

Cooperation Minister Discusses Economic Problems

AB222300 Conakry Domestic Service in French 2200 GMT 21 Aug 84

[Excerpts] International Cooperation Minister Captain Fode Momo Camara this morning opened the Guinea-UN working session at the Palace of Nations. The ministers of industry, economic affairs, technical education, vocational training, secondary education, [word indistinct], as well as the minister delegate to the Presidency, were also present at the session.

The Guinea-UN talks in Conakry will help review the social and economic conditions in Guinea. They will also help assess and identify urgent actions to be taken for the sustenance, rehabilitation, stabilization, and development of the economy, as well as explore the areas which can benefit from UN assistance. These talks will also help define the conditions for UN assistance to Guinea in conjunction with the entire international community. The international cooperation minister seized the opportunity to brief the UN delegation — which is led by Pierre Claver Daniba, the deputy UN secretary general and United Nations Development Programme [UNDP] regional director for Africa — on the prevailing situation in Guinea.

[Begin Camara recording] Mr UNDP Regional Director for Africa, the country which is receiving you today experienced numerous hardships at the beginning of the last decade and particularly in the 1980's. The social and economic situation in Guinea was in very bad shape and new measures were required to overcome the obstacles that hampered economic development and progress in the country. The Guinean economy, which is more than ever before grafted onto the economies of other countries, is struggling to overcome a crisis, the main cause of which is found elsewhere. It is necessary to stress this.

It is important for us to recall the various manifestations of the crisis that raise anguish and fear within every conscious Guinean, it is an anguish resulting from the existence of a situation that cannot be grasped and the fear that the future will be a hopeless one for tomorrow's generations if steps are not taken immediately. Everybody is well aware of the seriousness of the economic crisis that has taken hold of the Guinean economy for about 20 years. We thought it would be short-lived but it has taken root. We thought it would be cyclical but it has proved to be structural, and gradually the Guinean economy dwindled and was finally seized by some alarming convulsive movements which have detrimental effects on all citizens. Despite all this, no systematic remedial measures were envisaged. We had to wait for the advent of the Second Republic to express our concern, to ask questions on the future of the country, and to finally envisage possibilities for the recovery of the country's economy. The deterioration of the country's social and economic situation constitutes the major preoccupation of the Military Committee for National Redress [CMRN], as is evidenced by the 3 April proclamation and the president's 11 April 1984 policy statement.

Mr Deputy Secretary General, as I have already mentioned, the development of Guinea is greatly handicapped by particular structural problems and a continuously deteriorating world economic climate, along with constraints like poor agricultural production and a lack of national and foreign capital, imported raw materials, qualified manpower, and efficient managerial systems. Added to these are the lack of appropriate and specialized institutions, the excessive cost of production, inadequate technology and technological policy, an underdeveloped infrastructure, poor transportation, the problems of education, health, housing, communications, and so on and so forth. There is also the problem of galloping inflation, which seriously affects international trade. These are the negative factors affecting the economic growth of Guinea and which also severely obstruct the attainment of a better socioeconomic development for our people.

Facts at our disposal show that agriculture, which is the basis of Guinea's economy, increased annually by only 1 percent over the past few years. This is due notably to the drought that has stricken the entire northeastern and northwestern part of the country and also to a poor and incoherent agricultural policy. The increase in agricultural production is disproportionate with our rate of population growth which stands at 2.8 percent. Guinea

suffers from food scarcity and has to import food in order to make up the difference. The bill for food imports is more than 30 percent of our export revenue.

Today the industrial sector is also incapable of providing the necessary impetus to ensure the transformation of structures. It is characterized by the rigid structure of the units in some sectors of production which are not always linked with available natural resources. Furthermore, it largely depends on imported spare parts and raw and semi-processed materials. Because of the irregularity and insufficiency of supplies, many enterprises are almost at a standstill. And finally, a great part of the established industrial capacity is underexploited — between 20 and 30 percent which makes the cost of production high. These are the factors that contributed to impoverish the Guinean industrial sector and gave the impression that it functioned as a foreign body within the national economy. This produced rather negative effects. Finally, it is worth nothing that even though the mining sector is the present mainstay of the Guinean economy, it is an enclave that does not have a significant effect on the country's development, either positive or negative.

In the public finance sector, the administration wastes resources through consumption and state financing of public enterprises, most of which run at a loss, and through misappropriation of state money, coupled with the lack of foreign exchange caused by the present system of production.

These factors have dangerously compromised the possibility of economic recovery. The recent world recession, inflation, and a drop in the price of our raw materials have had disastrous effects on the already too weak and vulnerable economy of the country.

These three factors have largely affected our balance of payments, which is running a deficit of at least 6 percent of the [words indistinct] annually. The increasing external imbalance has demanded a great reduction in the volume of imports as well as need for external capital. Guinea's external debt is also heavy: The outstanding debt is $1.6 billion. The country's inability to meet its public debt has resulted in the accumulation of arrears which will continue to increase if it is not granted a massive rescheduling of its debts.

Faced with this situation, the CMRN has adopted a program of economic recovery which has been unanimously approved by Guinean citizens. The objectives and the strategy of the economic recovery program have been established with the obvious desire to restore normalcy; they are based on the desire of the Second Republic to launch an economic development process. This involves an important mobilization, both short- and long-term, in the fields of agriculture, stockbreeding, water and forest resources, fisheries, industry, infrastructure, human resources and employment, and public finance and currency; in short, in the administration of the national economy.

In the field of agriculture, the reactivation of this sector will require the adoption of a new strategy that is fundamentally different from the former policy. This means that the institutions and policies must be modified and new structures created which will be able to give loans and the necessary incentives to small-scale farmers to enable them to acquire new and more efficient methods and production techniques. The decisions and recommendations of the National Conference on Agriculture, which was held in Conakry in May 1984, have fully defined the objectives and the methods of action in the area of rural development. [passage indistinct]

Other points that are equally important must not be omitted. These include:

1. The identification and the evaluation of the technological and human capacity, especially the medium-scale cadres — engineers, technicians, and artisans who are important for the development of industry.

2. The mobilization of national and external financial resources, using whenever possible private and semi-public means. [as heard]

3. The promotion of the industrial units in close collaboration with the production potientials in order to satisfy the internal demand of essential commodities.

4. The creation of enterprises which will create job openings.

5. The outright closure of dead industries and the development of mechanical industries for the exploitation of our resources.

Such an approach, combined with the promotion of small- and medium-scale enterprises and of cottage industries is capable of giving a considerable impetus to the economic and social development of the country.

Concerning small- and medium-scale enterprises, it is important to strengthen and expand them through the mobilization of national savings and a resort to bank loans. To begin with, this priority sector must be protected by flexible fiscal measures which will sustain the interest of potential investors as envisaged by the investment law about to be adopted. Within the same framework, some of the existing infrastructures will be rehabilitated — if this is economically justifiable — in the fields of transport and communications, health, and housing. New infrastructures must also be realized to respond to the economic and social development needs of the country.

The development of human resources constitutes one of Guinea's priorities at all levels and stages of reflection. Earlier or later, the capacity of management and administration must be developed in both the private and public sectors of the country through the training of technicians and medium-level cadres, on one hand, and the training of skilled labor, on the other. In this sector, Guinea must make great efforts and sacrifices so that in the long run it can fully utilize its own human resources and reduce its dependence on the outside world.

All these new ideas are contained in the decisions and recommendations of the National Conference on Education which was held in Conakry in May 1984 and which adopted an interim recovery program for the 1985-1987 period. [end recording]

IVORY COAST

NAN Analyzes Country's Economy, Politics

AB211106 Lagos NAN in English 1042 GMT 21 Aug 84

[NAN feature: "Secret of Ivory Coast's Progress and Stability" by Samuel Adjibola, NAN correspondent in Abidjan]

[Text] Except for the Atlantic which washes its southern shores, relatively prosperous and stable Ivory Coast is bordered on all sides by economies that are plagued by hardship, and many Nigerians have never ceased to wonder why the Ivory Coast has not only progressed steadily but has never seen a change of regime since independence 24 years ago.

With an area of 322,463 square kilometres and a population of 8.2 million, the Ivory Coast got its independence from France on December 7, 1960. Since then its leaders' pro-Western and laissez-faire economic policies, coupled with their wholehearted devotion to agriculture, has ensured an enviable 4.5 percent growth rate for nearly two decades. The country's five neighbours — Burkina Faso (formerly Upper Volta), Mali, Guinea, Liberia and Ghana — have since 1960 recorded more than a dozen military coups d'etat. But since 1960 none other than Felix Houphouet-Boigny, the 79-year-old medical doctor and Baoule chief, has piloted the Ivorian ship of state.

Visitors familiar with major European and other black African capitals are often pleasantly surprised at the exquisite beauty of Abidjan, the country's evident political stability and the longevity of the ruling regime. How then, several Nigerians often ask, have these "feats" been achieved in a continent where there is much poverty and a high rate of government mortality?

It must first of all be understood that the Ivory Coast is a one-party state — a situation in which it is easy to ensure compliance with the authority of the president, whose "capitalistic" background stood him in very good stead as a pragmatic head of state. By his own admission, President Houphouet-Boigny himself was already wealthy even before he became president, having dealt successively in gold, coffee, cocoa and other commodities and served in five successive French governments prior to this country's independence in 1960. These frank disclosures came in the wake of last year's teachers' strike when the Ivorian leader told his countrymen that as a practical businessman, he made "billions" and invested it both abroad and at home.

Thus, with the astuteness of an accomplished international business tycoon having connections in France, Switzerland and elsewhere, Mr Houphouet, on assuming the presidency, flung the gates of his young country wide to foreign capital, labour and expertise. The Houphouet-Boigny-piloted leadership of the emergent Ivorian nation, as it were, put all its eggs in one basket — namely, agriculture — and the results, now the envy of other developing nations, have been spectacular. Capital, expertise and equipment readily flowed from the West, labour came mainly from neighbouring Burkina Faso, and the government set producer prices at remunerative levels to encourage production as well as increase rural incomes. By the late 1970s, the country had overtaken Ghana as the world's leading cocoa producer and in 1983 it set a world record with its output of 445,000 tons of the commodity. Today, the country has the capacity for stockpiling a quarter of its raw cocoa output and by 1990, about half of the commodity's annual production would be processed locally. Coffee, of which the country ranks third as world producer, is the country's second foreign exchange earner with production in each of the last two years averaging 300,000 tonnes. In an era when citizens of some of its neighbours in ECOWAS form interminable queues to buy imported sugar, Ivory Coast earns hard foreign currency from the commodity and indeed boasts a surplus of up to 100,000 tons. With an annual output of 60,000 tons of kola nuts, Ivory Coast leads the rest of the world in the production of this extremely popular stimulant, the bulk of which is exported to neighbouring ECOWAS countries for hard cash.

Ivorians, due to their single-minded devotion to the soil, produce and export palm oil (148,000 tons), cotton (75,000 tons), bananas (213,000 tons), pineapple (115,000 tons) among other agricultural produce. Besides, with a substantial and well-managed state subsidy for rice production now estimated at 480,000 tons, the country is expected by next year to stop the importation of rice. Cries of hunger or the threat of famine are unknown in modern Ivory Coast where the people stick to their diet of cassava, garri, maize, corn and yam. Indeed the abundance of these food crops year after year keeps prices reasonably low and stable. With such a sound agricultural base, it is no surprise that Ivory Coast's industrial take-off is another success story.

The manufacturing sector's share of the per capital gross domestic product currently estimated at 9,211 naira has risen from 12 percent in 1976 to nearly 20 percent today. Current figures show that the country has about 550 industries deriving close to 60 percent of their raw materials from local sources. Attention has shifted significantly from import-substitution industries to export-oriented ones. Plans are also afoot to establish poultry feed mills, and cassave and coconut fibre-processing plants, as well as to increase facilities for cotton spinning, weaving and dyeing, printing and garment-making, among others. Since Ivory Coast did not rush early into mineral exploitation at the expense of agriculture, the country is now enjoying the "fruits" of its patience in this sector.

While many Third World countries settle energy bills with between 25 percent and 50 percent of their foreign exchange earnings, Ivory Coast developed its petroleum resources quietly and without much fanfare. For example, in 1973 the country had only four mining engineers, but with the cooperation of Western countries and oil companies, Ivory Coast in the past 11 years has trained about 244 others at a total cost of 2.85 billion cfa francs (about n5.90 million). The overall investment in the oil sector has been heavy but worthwhile for, according to the minister of mines, Mr Paul G. Gui Dibo, the country is now capable of satisfying 95 percent of its oil needs. Similarly, local and foreign companies are prospecting for gold, diamonds, iron ore and other valuable deposits in the north-central and western regions.

Arguably, Abidjan is as worthy a capital as that of any developed country and what is more, Ivory Coast's hinterland has been opened up through a network of motorable roads which facilitate the movement of people and goods across the country. True, Ivory Coast, like most developing countries, is passing through difficult

times and it is a credit to its economic managers that several Western countries, the World Bank and even the IMF have willingly come to its aid. Within the past 18 months World Bank loans to the Ivory Coast came up to a whopping N295 million, the bulk of which is to be used to further diversify the country's agricultural base as well as to further develop petroleum resources. The IMF has also come up with a N362.6 million structrual adjustment loan to help pull the country out of its economic recession.

Ivory Coast's stability has been purchased at the cost of complete national unanimity in politics ensured by the ruling party — the only one permitted. Records show that the decisions taken by the party's Central Political Bureau, dominated by septuagenarians, have over the past 24 years not only been consistent but ensured continuity in public policy. Added to the fact that there is no institutionalised opposition to the Houphouet government, observers in Abidjan note the complete absence in the country of a vocal or critical elite, not only because of the requirements of party discipline but because the nonemergence of such a critical elite has been assured by the government's refusal to allow political subjects to be taught in schools.

According to Western businessmen in Abidjan, huge French and other non-African investments in the country running into billions of naira are an important reason why the French maintain a "substantial" military presence in the country. And as diplomats in Abidjan routinely point out, the all-French crack unit strategically based near the international airport at Port Bouet is always fully on the alert.

Meanwhile, the combined support of the IMF, the World Bank and the French Government as well as the entrepreneurial ability of President Houphouet-Boigny and his team of managers continue to ensure economic prosperity and political stability. However, observers and critical Ivorians while talking about the "Ivorian miracle" also wonder how the country will cope after the reign of the 79-year old Houphouet, the very personification of Ivorian success and stability.

Briefs

New Liberian, Rwandan Ambassadors — Head of state President Felix Houphouet-Boigny yesterday received the credentials of two new ambassadors extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Liberia, His Excellency Harold G. Tarr, and of the Republic of Rwanda, His Excellency Hatungimana Callixte. [Excerpt] [Abidjan FRATERNITE MATIN in French 18-19 Aug 84 p 4 AB]

LIBERIA

3 Reported Shot in University Demonstration

AB232155 Monrovia Domestic Service in English 2100 GMT 23 Aug 84

[Text] Three persons sustained injuries from stray bullets yesterday when soldiers shot into the air to disperse protesting students gathered on the campus of the University of Liberia. According to a preliminary report from the Ministry of Health and Social Welfare, (?72) other persons who got wounded during the rush off campus were treated and discharged by hospitals and clinics in the Monrovia area. The Health Ministry report says among the three persons who were wounded from stray bullets, one of them was admitted into hospital. The Health Ministry said it has not received reports of death from any hospital or clinic connected with yesterday's incident.

Commenting on a BBC report that soldiers had shot into the crowd, a Defense Ministry official said if the soldiers had shot into the crowd, there would have been deaths and not stray bullet wounds.

AFP on Protest

AB231543 Paris AFP in English 1531 GMT 23 Aug 84

[Excerpts] Monrovia, Aug 23 (AFP) — More than 50 students were injured, four critically, when the Liberian Army attacked demonstrators at the university campus here yesterday, hospital sources said today.

Eyewitnesses said Army troops violently dispersed protesting students yesterday after Liberian head of state Samuel K. Doe closed down the university, dismissed its administration and ordered his defense minister to clear the campus.

The witnesses said many students and several faculty and staff members, including University Vice President J. Teah Tarpeh, were beaten by soldiers ordered into the campus. Earlier reports said the soldiers fired in the air to disperse students protesting the arrest last weekend of university professor Amos Sawyer and lecturer George Clay Kieh on charges of trying to oust President Doe. But hospital sources said some of the students being treated were suffering from bullet wounds. The sources added that students with lesser injuries had been treated and then released while four remained on the critical list.

There was no official confirmation of the shooting incident and the capital was reported calm today with people moving about freely.

Mr Doe said today that the present political siutation had nothing to do with the process of returning to civilian rule.

Uncomfirmed reports said Mr Doe was expected to speak tomorrow on yesterday's shooting incident.

Sawyer's Wife Calls for Calm

AB240815 Monrovia Domestic Service in English 0700 GMT 24 Aug 84

[Text] Mrs Comfort Sawyer, wife of the detained political science professor at the University of Liberia, has called for calm in the community. The LIBERIAN NEWS AGENCY quotes Mrs Sawyer as saying that acts of lawlessness and mob violence will prove disadvantageous to any just cause. She said such acts would also run contrary to the social and political philosophy of the Liberian people.

Official Surrenders, Tells of 'Coup Plot'
AB231930 Monrovia Domestic Service in English 1900 GMT 23 Aug 84

[Text] Counsellor Isaac Nyeplu has surrended himself to the authorities and made some revelations about the coup plot to topple the Liberian Government. Speaking this afternoon at the Ministry of Defense, Counsellor Nyeplu said he was informed of the plot to topple the government by the speaker of the Interim National Assembly, General J. Nicholas Podier, shortly after the head of state, Commander in Chief Dr Samuel K. Doe, left for West Germany on 11 August. Nyeplu said he was informed by Speaker Podier that Dr Amos Sawyer, Colonel Larry Borteh, and Jerry Friday had been frequenting Podier's house to join them in toppling the government. Mr Nyeplu said he reported the matter to authorities before leaving for Grand Kru County. He said he did not know why Gen Podier did not report the matter to the authorities. Nyeplu further revealed that after hearing the announcement ordering his arrest, he reported himself to the Harper police in Maryland County and told them he was responding to an order from the Ministry of Justice.

Doe Orders Flogging of Leaflet Distributors
AB231635 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English 1600 GMT 23 Aug 84

[Text] The Defense Ministry in Monrovia has been ordered by the head of state, Commander in Chief [CIC] Samuel Kanyon Doe, to flog publicly anyone found distributing anonymous leaflets intended to create chaos in the society. According to an Executive Mansion release issued in Monrovia today, the head of state regretted the high level of indiscipline in the society and referred to the enemies of progress who were determined to put various segments of the people against each other by spreading rumors and circulating anonymous leaflets. He said no level of disturbance will prevent him from establishing democracy which inspired him and his colleagues to risk their lives on April 12, 1980.

The release further quoted the head of state as saying that the process started by his government to return Liberia to civilian rule would definitely continue despite recent political interference. He pointed out that the road to establishing a constitutional government in a country without the experience of one-man one-vote is difficult and full of challenges. Today's Executive Mansion release further stated that Defense Ministry and the security forces have stepped up their vigilance.

In his speech yesterday, CIC Doe said he was willing to die for his country and would issue any order at any cost in defense of law and order. He told security forces to remain forever vigilant to arrest what he termed plotters and troublemakers who endanger the securith of the state. They were also directed to check goods, containers, vehicles, and other means of transportation entering or leaving the country.

MALI

President Appeals to Countrymen for Drought Aid
AB240855 Bamako Domestic Service in French 1500 GMT 22 Aug 84

[Address to the nation by President Moussa Traore — live or recorded]

[Excerpts] Fellow Malians, as you know, since 1973 an endemic and relentless drought has been striking our country as well as other brotherly Sahelian countries, thwarting all of our development efforts. The international community has made great efforts to help us overcome the ever-increasing effects of this almost indescribable phenomenon. I take this opportunity to once more thank all friendly countries, organizations, and associations that wholeheartedly have agreed to assist us. But as I have always said, the most useful and noble assistance is always that which comes from ourselves, from each of us, women, the young, the old.

As early as June, some pastures had begun to turn green and some dried up ponds had begun to fill up, but suddenly the rains have stopped falling for several weeks now in the Gao region. In the Mopti region, some farmers have not yet tilled their farmlands because of poor rainfall. Meanwhile, periodically, adverse forces have come to destroy the already hunger- and thirst-stricken herds which represent the last resources of some of our countrymen.

This new situation requires the adoption of important urgent measures, some of which are already being taken. It is within this context that I am making a solemn appeal to all Malians both at home and abroad to contribute rapidly to the emergency aid that the state is currently giving to the affected people.

Netherlands Provides Gift for Fertilizer Purchase
AB172015 Bamako Domestic Service in French 1500 GMT 17 Aug 84

[Text] This morning at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation Mali and the Royal Netherlands Government signed an agreement for a gift of 1.435 billion CFA francs to the Malian Government. This gift will be used to purchase fertilizers to increase agricultural production. The money will have to be used before 31 December. In addition to the gift to supply fertilizer, it should be recalled that the Royal Netherlands Government also takes an active part in the Office du Niger [Niger River Development Program] project.

NIGERIA

Wife of Banned NPN Chairman, Another Given Jail Terms
AB222045 Lagos Domestic Service in English 1500 GMT 22 Aug 84

[Text] The wife of the chairman of the banned NPN [National Party of Nigeria], Mrs Ukpa Akinloye, and a relative, Edet Enang Atuiga, were today sentenced to 5 years' imprisonment

each by the Lagos zone of the Exchange Control Antisabotage Tribunal. They were found guilty of importing and exporting foreign currency notes. Mrs Ukpa Akinloye was convicted for 5 years each on four counts while Edet Enang Atakpa got 5 years each for three counts. The sentences will run concurrently. In addition, they were fined the naira equivalents of the various sums of foreign currency found on them at the time of their arrest.

Delivering judgment, the chairman of the tribunal, Mr Justice Oladipo Williams, described Edet Anang Atakpa as a blatant liar who was prepared to tell lies to explain false situations. Mr Justice Williams pointed out that Mrs Ukpa Akinloye was not sick as she claimed, but that she feigned illness which she used in her evidence to cover up her crime. He said that the tribunal was satisfied that the two accused acted in concert to commit the offense as presented by the prosecution.

Gambari Presents Credentials to New Ambassadors
AB212125 Lagos NAN in English 1235 GMT 21 Aug 84

[Text] Lagos, Aug 21 (NAN) — The Federal Military Government is determined to restore sanity and probity in the country's public service, the minister of external affairs, Dr Ibrahim Gambari, said in Lagos yesterday.

Presenting letters of credence to 15 newly appointed non-career ambassadors, Dr Gambari said that the government placed much emphasis on accountability and responsibility by those in positions of authority. He urged the ambassadors to refrain from acts likely to either mar Nigeria's image or jeopardise its interests. The minister asked the ambassadors to promote trade between Nigeria and their host countries, pointing out that the Federal Government was determined to improve on trade relations. "Our country is passing through difficult economic period, but we are very much committed in our drive toward economic self-sufficiency," he said.

Responding on behalf of the ambassadors, Alhaji Abba Zoru, accredited to West Germany, said that they would always live up to expectation.

Other envoys, who collected their letters of credence, include Chief Gaius Anoka, Sierra Leone; Dr Daouda Bagari, Morocco; Dr L.B. Ekpebu, Ivory Coast; Alhaji Ali Gombe, Iraq; and Mr Joshua Iroha, Belgium. Others were Dr Musa Otigba, Czechoslovakia; Alhaji Muhammadu Suleiman, Sudan; Prof Salihu Suleiman, Ireland; Dr Beita Yusuf, Philippines; and retired Colonel Sanni Bello, Zimbabwe. Also included were Mr J.A. Fakayode, Argentina; Mr C.O. Egbunike, Tanzania; Mr K. Ahmed, Niger Republic; and Mr A. Yusufari, Cameroon.

Member of the SMC Promoted to Brigadier
AB212240 Lagos Domestic Service in English 2100 GMT 21 Aug 84

[Excerpt] A member of the Supreme Military Council [SMC] has been promoted from the rank of colonel to brigadier. He is Brigadier Salihu Ibrahim, who is also the general officer commanding the 3d armored division of the Nigerian Army.

Spanish Trawler, Crew Detained Off Cross River Coast
AB232210 Lagos Domestic Service in English 2100 GMT 23 Aug 84

[Text] A Spanish fishing trawler has been intercepted and detained by men of the Nigerian Navy off the Cross River coast for fishing in Nigeria's territorial waters without valid documents. A spokesman for the Eastern Naval Command, Sub-Lieutenant L.A. Asanga, informed newsmen in Calabar that the trawler had a crew of 17. Fifteen of them had no valid traveling documents to enter Nigeria. Sub-Lieutenant Asanga said the crew comprised 13 Spaniards, 3 West Germans, and 1 Togolese.

Paper Surprised at Increasing Armed Robberies
AB201058 Lagos International Service in English 0930 GMT 20 Aug 84

[From the press review]

[Text] The *NATIONAL CONCORD* expresses surprise at the increasing cases of armed robbery in Lagos State. The paper remarks that in spite of the steep penalties and the robbery and firearm decree, reports of armed robbery are still rampant. It therefore enjoins the public to cooperate with the police in their struggle to combat armed robbery. The *CONCORD* equally urges the state's robbery and firearm tribunal as well as the state governor to expedite action on cases of armed robberies before them.

SIERRA LEONE

Stevens Orders Release of Detained Editor
AB212015 Paris AFP in French 1828 GMT 21 Aug 84

[Text] Freetown, 21 Aug (AFP) — Paul Mohamed Kamara, editor in chief of the *FOR DI PEOPLE* [name as received] newspaper, imprisoned for 10 days following the publication of an article unfavorable to the government, was released on Tuesday on the orders of President Siaka Stevens, it was learned in Freetown. The 10 August edition of the *FOR DI PEOPLE* claimed that an enormous diamond recently discovered in Sierra Leone had been sold in London by a high official in the country. "These assertions are stupid," Mr Stevens said Tuesday in a press conference during which he released to the Sierra Leone Journalists Association their colleague who, at age 27, is the youngest editor in chief in the country. "If one knows how the diamond industry functions in Sierra Leone, one does not write these things," the president stated. "That is why I decided to have this journalist arrested, for during a period of austerity in the country, one should not try to stir things up by writing such things," President Stevens concluded.

ANGOLA

Yugoslav Delegation Returns Home After Talks

MB240824 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0500 GMT 24 Aug 84

[Text] The delegation of the Socialist Alliance of the SFRY, which was on a 4-day friendly visit to our country, returned to Belgrade last evening. Shortly before departure from 4 February International Airport, Nenad Bucin, a member of the presidency of the Socialist Alliance who led the delegation, said that the visit enabled the delegation of the Yugoslav working people to familiarize themselves with the situation in Angola and the activities of the liberation movement in Southern Africa. Afonso Van Dunem Mbinda, the party Central Committee Secretary for External Relations, was present at the airport yesterday evening to see off the Yugoslav delegation.

ANGOP Commentary Marks RSA Invasion Anniversary

MB231720 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 1200 GMT 23 Aug 84

[ANGOP commentary: "Arrogance Does Not Stop"]

[Text] Today, 23 August 1984, it has been 3 years since the day when forces of the South African Army invaded and illegally occupied a portion of the Angolan territory, namely Cunene Province. It was on 23 August 1981 that South Africa, with an arrogant and [word indistinct] attitude, decided to perpetrate yet another crime against the Angolan people, abusively (?attacking) portions of their territory, killing people, and destroying structures which we had been building in the framework of the tasks of national reconstruction.

As it has always done, the Angolan Government denounced at the time that criminal adventure of Pretoria's Army, which was supported by powerful artillery machinery, armored vehicles, and dozens of airplanes. In response to the Angolan appeal, the international community energetically condemned this aggression in a lengthy document and also a UN Security Council resolution, which only met with the conspiratorial veto of the United States. Despite all that, South African arrogance (?continued) with the intensification of new aggression and the (?deployment) of armed bandits in our country, a situation which occurs even today.

Three years after this aggression, South Africa is still illegally holding some portions of the Angolan territory. If yesterday the pretext was the pursuit of SWAPO guerrillas who used our country to further the struggle for the liberation of Namibia, today other elements are used, such as the presence of Cuban troops in Angola. It is important, however, to mention that the Angolan Government has made every effort to obtain through all possible means the end of the illegal occupation of our country so that we may wholly turn to tasks of national reconstruction. Only thus are we able to understand the reason behind the holding of several meetings between Angolan and South African delegations.

Despite all that, the South Africans show no understanding of diplomatic good intentions when applied with realism and honesty, which are principles guiding the actions of the People's Republic of Angola. Angola, in the framework of these political principles outlined in its constitution, supports in all possible ways the liberation movements which struggle toward the independence of their peoples and countries. As a result, Angola has provided valuable support to the struggle of the Namibian people whose territory is occupied by South Africa. However, the Angolan authorities have never declared themselves as direct spokesmen for that liberation movement, which has for that purpose its own leadership which deals with such responsibilites.

Moreover, the presence of Cuban troops in Angola can never be used as pretext for the solution of any conflict in Southern Africa because their presence is a matter that only concerns two independent and sovereign states, namely the republics of Angola and Cuba. Therefore, the so-called valid arguments put forth by South Africa in order to maintain its troops in parts of the Angolan territory if correctly interpreted fall short on account of inconsistency, camouflaged under a cover of cynicism and plain arrogance.

One thing is sure: today the South Africans continue to occupy portions of our territory and at the end of 3 years since the day when they decided to carry out this criminal adventure, we must remember that large sums of foreign currency — billions of dollars — were destroyed by that aggression without counting the incalculable losses represented by thousand of victims and stolen livestock, in short, losses which in the final analysis are linked with our judgment of the South African crimes of aggression. Today is the anniversary of a day which is sad, and it is time for us to ask when will South Africa act with honesty and when will its authorities fulfill the compromise of total withdrawal from our territory without further delay?

uf subsectBOTSWANA

Masire Hails Microwave Link With Zimbabwe

MB221818 Gaborone Domestic Service in English 1610 GMT 22 Aug 84

[Text] The president, Dr Quett Masire, has said that the commissioning of the Botswana-Zimbabwe microwave link marks another important connection between the two countries after the railroad, air, and road links. Dr Masire was speaking this afternoon at the joint commissioning of the microwave link at the Zimbabwean town of Plumtree. Present at the ceremony was Zimbabwean Prime Minister Robert Mugabe and senior government officials from both countries.

The president said that microwave link was a high-technology facility which, apart from providing high-quality telephone and telex service, will also provide many other new services such as picture transmission and teletext as well as data services for banks, airlines, and other interested organizations. Dr Masire said that for Botswana the introduction of a direct telecommunications traffic between adjacent African states had to be routed through European capitals. He said the microwave link contributes toward the overall aim of promoting inter-African cooperation. He said that it was agreed at the Lagos Plan Of Action

Summit that African cooperation and African unity should be addressed more realistically by tackling it at the regional level.

Dr Masire further said that the Zimbabwe-Zambia-Botswana microwave link project represented a positive achievement in regional cooperation, characteristic among Southern African Development Coordination Conference countries which, he said, had identified transport and communications as the first among their development projects. The president also expressed gratitude toward the governments and the people of Sweden and Norway for having provided the funds for the realization of the project.

LESOTHO

Mozambique Ambassador Presents Credentials

MB231355 Maseru Domestic Service in English
1130 GMT 23 Aug 84

[Text] The first Mozambican ambassador to Lesotho, His Excellency Mr Daniel Magaia, presented his credentials to Her Majesty Queen Mmamohato at the Royal Palace this morning. In a speeech, Mr Magaia referred to the era of the struggle for independence and said that was when the deep historical ties between the Basotho and the Mozambicans strengthened. He said the relations were further consolidated through the exchange of regular contact between the Right Honorable Dr Leabua Jonathan and President Samora Machel. They were also strengthened in the context of common interests in the membership of the Southern African Development Coordination Conference, OAU, UNO, and the Nonaligned Movement.

The ambassador said even today Mozambicans remembered with vivid emotion the official visit of Dr Jonathan to their country in 1978, of which he said it opened the doors for cooperation between Mozambique and Lesotho. He added that it is the wish of his countrymen to increase economic cooperation between the two countries for mutual benefit. Mr Magaia said the cooperation of the two countries would become a tractable force to stand and frustrate the manuevers of the common enemy which is trying to divide and oppress the peoples of the two countries.

The Mozambican ambassador to Lesotho went on to say that his designation to Lesotho occurred at the time when the Southern African region is faced with problems of political, economic, and social order, created and worsened by the enemies of peace and progress in the two states — armed bandits and drought. Of the Nkomati Accord, Mr Magaia said it means the deeper will of living in peace, stressing it is a genuine expression of peace policies that always led its people from the time of the armed struggle for independence. He pointed out that by signing the accord, Mozambique was not renouncing its principles of solidarity with the struggle of the people of South Africa and Namibia.

In reply, her majesty said Mr Magaia's accreditation to Lesotho is a clear testimony of the warm and brotherly ties which exist between the two nations. The occasion, she went on, should serve as a milestone for the two peoples to renew their commitment to extend the hand of friendship to all countries near and far, irrespective of different sociopolitical systems, on the basis of mutual respect and territorial integrity. The queen said Lesotho and Mozambique have more in common as a result of the political past, the problems of development, the needs of their people, and the defense of their independence. She added that the task ahead was formidable, but through bilateral contact and cooperation in organizations to which the two nations belong, the burden will be lessened.

Queen Mmamohato said this and development in the subregion left much to be desired and were a constant reminder of our vulnerable position against our powerful neighbor, and this situation calls for each other's understanding and support. The Queen added that Lesotho needs and desires peace, but peace with honor and dignity, constantly aware of its obligations to its people, the underprivileged brothers and sisters in the region, and adherence to its international obligations. In conclusion, Queen Mmamohato wished President Machel good health, and peace and prosperity to the government and people of Mozambique. Mr Magaia is Mozambique's ambassador to Lesotho on a nonresidential basis. Mr Magaia paid a courtesy call on the prime minister, the Right Honorable Dr Leabua Jonathan.

DPRK Envoy Hands Over Donation of Fertilizer

MB231728 Maseru Domestic Service in English
1600 GMT 23 Aug 84

[Text] The Government of Lesotho today received a donation of 5,000 tons of urea fertilizer from the Government of the DPRK. The gift was presented to the minister of agriculture and marketing, Hon Peete Peete, by the DPRK ambassador to Lesotho, His excellency Mr An Kyong-hyon. He said the gift showed increasingly developing ties between his country and Lesotho.

Mr An Kyong-hyon said the excellent relations between the DPRK and Lesotho had grown to a higher stage since the visit to DPRK of the prime minister, Rt Hon Dr Leabua Jonathan, last year. The ambassador observed that the Basotho and their government were repulsing irrelevant South African pressure and interference in Lesotho's affairs and were firmly safeguarding her sovereignty and independence. Mr An Kyong-hyon said that Basotho had made big strides in their struggle to bring about national harmony through the wise leadership of Dr Jonathan.

Receiving the 100,000 pockets of fertilizer, the minister of agriculture, Hon Peete N. Pette, said the gesture was a sign of firm friendship between the two countries and stressed that this friendship was just the beginning of great things to come in different ways. Mr Peete thanked the Korean leadership for their involvement in the food self-sufficiency program and other areas of development and added that their involvement had proved their ability in modern agricultural technology. The minister said the fertilizer would certainly enhance a better life-style of the Basotho. It will be distributed throughout the country at a low price. Mr Peete said that irrigation is a possible field of cooperation between the two countries in future. On the political scene, Mr Peete said the struggle is part of the livelihood of every Mosotho. He appealed for their unity to be able to defeat the enemy's maneuvers designed to disunite them.

Commentary Refutes Paper's 1-Party State Report
MB211230 Maseru Domestic Service in English
1600 GMT 20 Aug 84

[Station commentary: "Lesotho — Not a 1-Party State"]

[Text] Under the title [title indistinct] *MOELETSI OA BASOTHO* of 19 August replies once more with innuendos rather than specific evidence that it is the goal of government to establish one-party state in Lesotho. Nothing could be more divorced from the realities of Basotho National Party [BNP] policy and the government of the king under the Right Honorable Dr Leabua Jonathan.

By way of a (?prelude) to this commentary, let it be said that there are a great (?political rulers) of the international (?community) who have opted for a one-party state. The choice of that option was predicated under the (?premise) of their own particular circumstances, and designed to reflect their own objectives. It is not our intention to discredit nations which have decided that a one-party state best serves their interests.

Here in Africa, and closer home, Zambia, Kenya, Tanzania, and Mozambique have found that a one-party system of representation was the most efficient and equitable instrument for the achievement of national interests and aspirations. Of course, there are merits to a one-party system of representation. It can, and has, functioned, in most of these countries, as a catalyst for bridging local and divisive [words indistinct] along purely factional and often tribal interests. If practice in Zambia, Kenya, and Tanzania is used as a model, elections under the umbrella of a one-party system are no less democratic than those conducted under some version or other of the Westminster parliamentary system.

The fate of members of parliament and even Cabinet ministers in these countries are as subject to the voters' feelings as in Britain, Canada, Australia, or New Zealand and elsewhere where there are more than one party contesting elections. But of course, it is not our objective to put up a defense for one-party systems of representation. Our observations are intended quite simply to indicate that to dismiss or ridicule state and governments which have chosen that option is unjust, and has little relation to the circumstances which they face.

For Lesotho, those circumstances are not relevant. We in this Kingdom are satisfied that a one-party system of government will not serve our best interests. This is not tantamount to encouraging a whole lot of one-man parties to contest the elections. Countries which have an inordinately large number of parties have found to their cost that they hardly serve the national interests. There are countries in Europe which have to depend on governments supported by shady coalitions which hardly last a year.

We support the strong statement of the Right Honorable Dr Leabua Jonathan in parliament that there is no excuse and there can be no pretext for creating a one-party state in Lesotho. The prime minister went even further. He clearly stated that it was the view of the BNP government, which he leads, that it would be immoral to establish a one-party state in Lesotho. This is the overwhelming view of the nationals of this country, although it must be admitted that there are a few politicians who undoubtedly would be more comfortable under a one-party state.

For *MOELETSI OA BASOTHO* to state that on 28 December 1974 the Right Honorable Dr Leabua Jonathan stated that he would end all political parties in favor of nationals of this country is correct. But this paper is deliberately quoting the prime minister out of context. No one but those suffering from political party perversion can challenge the prime minister's view that the interests of the nationals of this Kingdom are above those of political parties.

Furthermore, for *MOELETSI OA BASOTHO* to equate this view to the advocacy of a one-party state by Dr Jonathan is patently absurd. The Right Honorable Dr Leabua Jonathan has made his position clear. We welcome his statement. Lesotho does not need a one-party state. But, even more important, all parties must (?realize) that the interests of the people of this Kingdom [words indistinct] party interests that they cannot be reduced to political party manifestos. Dr Jonathan, as a true son of this land, has stated a truth which should be obvious to all.

MOZAMBIQUE

Machel Meets With Dos Santos, 'Arafat
MB231833 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese
1700 GMT 23 Aug 84

[Report From Bucharest by (Suleiman Kadir)]

[Text] In Bucharest this afternoon, President Samora Machel met with Jose Eduardo dos Santos, president of the People's Republic of Angola, and Yasir 'Arafat, leader of the PLO. The meeting with Jose Eduardo dos Santos lasted an hour, and it dealt with developments of the situation in Southern Africa and the question of the withdrawal of the South African troops from southern Angola in the framework of the peace efforts made by this frontline state. This meeting was only attended by the two presidents, contrary to previous meetings, which were attended by other members of the delegation, namely Minister of Foreign Affairs Joaquim Chissano.

As the meeting between Samora Machel and Jose Eduardo dos Santos was about to end, Yasir 'Arafat arrived at the guest house where the Mozambican president is staying in Bucharest. Photographers and cameramen then took pictures of Yasir 'Arafat standing beside the Mozambican and Angolan presidents at the request of Samora Machel. The meeting between Samora Machel and Yasir 'Arafat lasted half an hour. The Mozambican president hailed the PLO represented by 'Arafat as the present symbol of man's resistance against imperialist aggression. President Machel said this while referring to PLO resistance to the invasion of Beirut in 1982 and the attempts aimed at splitting up the PLO by reactionary groups. We followed with great emotion the PLO resistance when Beirut was invaded in 1982, President Samora Machel said.

Soviet Participation in Maputo Trade Fair Hailed

MB232008 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1900 GMT 23 Aug 84

[Text] Americo Magaia, chairman of the Mozambique Chamber of Commerce, today hailed the USSR Chamber of Commerce and Industry for the level of relations that have been attained over the past 3 years. Americo Magaia was speaking at a press conference on the Soviet participation in the 20th Maputo International Trade Fair [FACIM]. Sponsored by the USSR Chamber of Commerce and Industry, the Soviet exhibit consists of seven enterprises, including Aviaexport, which is participating in FACIM for the first time. Aviaexport manufactures IL-62 airplanes, one of which has recently been acquired by the Mozambique Airlines state enterprise.

Moreover, the director of the Soviet exhibit said that trade exchanges between the two countries have been experiencing a gradual development. In 1983 trade exchanges totaled $100 million. The Soviet exhibit at FACIM is the second one to have been built ahead of schedule. The first was Sweden's, which was built 48 hours before the opening of the show.

Rebelo Receives Gift From USSR, Comments

MB222120 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1700 GMT 22 Aug 84

[Text] (Pavel Ivannikov), the USSR's charge d'affaires in Mozambique, delivered in Maputo today the last consignment of a gift totaling $13 million. The gift consists of clothing, material, shoes, radios, watches, kitchenware, and other goods. The Soviet gift was received by Major General Jorge Rebelo, member of the Frelimo Party Political Bureau. The ceremony was attended by Aranda da Silva, minister of home trade; and Felix Amane, political commissar of the Maputo harbor. On the occasion, the Soviet charge d'affaires reaffirmed the existing solidarity, cooperation, and friendship between Mozambique and the USSR, which dates back to the days of the national liberation struggle:

[Begin recording in Russian fading into Portuguese translation] Ever since the first days of the struggle of the Mozambican people, the Soviet people have supported them in different ways. After independence, our relations of friendship, cooperation, and solidarity were strengthened. Such cooperation has a firm base, namely the Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation between our countries, and the cooperation accord between the CPSU and the Frelimo Party. [end recording]

Moreover, Maj Gen Jorge Rebelo expressed thanks for the gift and explained its importance:

[Begin recording] We must say that the goods carried in the ship that arrived some 2 and 1/2 months ago, were sent to the north of the country, namely the Nampula, Cabo Delgado, Niassa, and Zambezia provinces. These goods, and others that we have acquired, greatly contributed to the increase of production in those four provinces because they were used for trading. They were used to encourage the peasant to produce more.

We know that one of the shortcomings that we face in the field of production is that the peasants, after selling their produce, do not find essential commodities in the stores. So they feel discouraged to produce in the following year. However, thanks to these gifts that we have received, we have organized things so that the peasants will have some basic commodities to buy with the money they received from selling their produce.

These goods will increasingly encourage next year's production, which has already begun. I am in the position to disclose now, from what the comrade minister of home trade has recently told me, that Nampula has produced large quantities of peanuts and is about to send 250 tons to supply Maputo. [end recording]

Foreign Investment Law Announced in Maputo

MB221829 Maputo in English to Southern Africa 1800 GMT 22 Aug 84

[Text] A law specifying guarantees and incentives for foreign investment in Mozambique was announced in Maputo tonight. The law is the first detailed and comprehensive document on foreign investment to be enacted in the 9 years of Mozambique's independence. While presenting it at a press conference, however, acting Planning Minister Rui Baltazar pointed out that provisions for such investment is contained in the state constitution.

The new law sets out guarantees for the export of profits and says nationalization of foreign investment will only occur in exceptional circumstances, and even then with payment of compensation in hard currency. There will also be tax and import duty concessions for foreign investors. The investment law comes into force 2 weeks from today.

Commentary Examines Foreign Investment Law

MB222038 Maputo in English to Southern Africa 1800 GMT 22 Aug 84

[Station commentary]

[Text] For many years the Government of the People's Republic of Mozambique has been inviting foreign businesses to invest in the country. This invitation has been extended to enterprises in both the socialist and the capital countries. Mozambique inherited a weak and underdeveloped economy from Portuguese colonialism. At the time of independence, the first Mozambican Government found the bank vaults almost empty. To carry out national development programs, it was necessary to seek foreign finance.

Some investment has been made. Some socialist countries have invested in agriculture and industry. Oil companies in the West have invested in exploration of petroleum, but many other opportunities have not been taken up. The reasons for this hesitation are best known to the foreign businessmen themselves. But it is probably not irrelevant to note that Mozambique has been under military attack since independence. It may also be that investment guarantees were not sufficiently clear in the eyes of potential investors.

However, the Nkomati Accord with South Africa last March paved the way for a resolution of the military and security problems. And the Mozambican Government has clearly informed foreign businesses that they need not fear arbitrary appropriation of their property if indeed they should invest. A new investment climate has thus been created. The American oil men have already accepted that they do work with the Marxist government of this country. The way is now open for other businesses to show the same degree of confidence in Mozambique because that confidence is merited.

NAMIBIA

Blast Damages Ovambo Administration Board Offices

MB231935 Umtata Capital Radio in English
1900 GMT 23 Aug 84

[Text] There has been yet another bomb attack in northern Namibia. Reports from Windhoek say two office workers at the Ovmabo administration have been injured in the blast, which occurred this afternoon. The offices were badly damaged. A spokesperson for the Ovambo administration, Frans Viljoen, says the extent of the damage had not been determined yet. It is the second time the administration offices have been attacked this year.

SWANU Deputy Blames Leaders for Violence

MB231228 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1208 GMT 23 Aug 84

[Text] Windhoek, Aug 23, SAPA — The deputy leader of the SWA National Union [SWANU], Mr Kuzeeko Kangueehi, has blamed the party leader, Mr Moses Katjiuongua, for violence in the movement. In a statement issued in Windhoek today, Mr Kangueehi said the latest incident was the stabbing of a dismissed member of the party on Tuesday night at a meeting. "These barbaric acts are a kind of political intimidation," he said.

Mr Katjiuongua's followers were losing the fight against the "progressive" forces within the party who were advocating SWANU's withdrawal from the Multiparty Conference on the future of SWA/Namibia and closer ties with SWAPO, the statement said. A split in SWANU became evident in May when a group of influential supporters led by Mr Kangueehi decided to align themselves with SWAPO at the Lusaka conference on the future of SWA/Namibia. They accused Mr Katjiuongua of "collaborationist" policies with South Africa.

Mr Katjiuongua is presently overseas, but the party's dissidents have announced they would convene a party congress early next month in Mr Katjiuongua's absence. Mr Katjiuongua has indicated that he, in turn, would convene a SWANU congress in October. The rift in SWANU is expected to widen at next month's congress, where members will elect a national leader.

SOUTH AFRICA

Final Figures Confirm Labor Party Victory

MB231741 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English
1700 GMT 23 Aug 84

[Text] The Labor Party [LP] of Rev Alan Hendrickse won an overwhelming majority in the elections for the House of Representatives, gaining 76 of the 80 seats. Independent candidates won 2 seats, and the People's Congress Party [PCP]of Mr Marais won one. In the Bosmont constituency in Johannesburg, the LP and Freedom Party [FP] candidates polled the same number of votes, and a by-election will now have to be held.

Commenting on the result, Rev Hendrickse said he was encouraged and had confidence in the future South Africa was entering. He said the Colored people knew where they wanted to go. Mr Marais said the PCP had emerged as the official opposition in the House of Representatives and would play its part in this capacity. He said his party had been organizationally unprepared for the election. Mr Arthur Booysen of the FP said he would probably issue a statement tomorrow.

In all, 278,083 votes were cast in the election. This is a voting percentage of 31.77 percent. Almost three-quarters of all voters voted for the LP. In the Cape, 30 percent of registered voters cast their votes, in the Transvaal 43 percent, in Natal almost 27 percent, and in the Free State 55 percent. Of the 269,039 votes cast — excluding spoiled papers — 201,011 went to the LP; 31,681 to PCP; 19,209 to independent candidates; 15,080 to the FP; and 2,058 to the Reformed Freedom Party. Just over 875,000 Colored registered for the election.

Prime Minister Botha Comments on Election Results

MB231514 Johannesburg Domestic Service in Afrikaans
1400 GMT 23 Aug 84

[Text] Prime Minister P.W. Botha, commenting on the outcome of the elections for members of the House of Representatives, says South Africa's salvation does not lie in the twilight politics of revolutionary and boycott action. Speaking in Pretoria, he said the outcome of yesterday's election would leave mixed feelings among all those with an understanding of politics. In some parts of the country, Mr Botha said, the voters has shown a spirit of responsibility and voted satisfactorily. In areas like the Cape Peninsula, the wreckers among both Coloreds and whites had an effect.

Mr Botha said these wreckers have nothing but revolution and violence to offer and, when action is taken against their ring leaders, they shout to high heaven. A considerable percentage of Coloreds are not yet interested in exercising political rights. Mr Botha said that, as a result, there would be a task for responsible leaders under the new dispensation to groom their people for the democratic use of their rights and the execution of their responsibilities as citizens.

Commentary Views Constitutional Development
MB230720 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English
0500 GMT 23 Aug 84

[Station commentary: "The Expansion of Democracy"]

[Text] Constitutional coming of age is a traumatic process but one which cannot be avoided in a democratic society. South Africans who have not yet grasped the meaning of this truism would surely have realized it with the run up to yesterday's elections for the House of Representatives. Nevertheless, no criticism can be levelled at the inherent nature of lineage of South Africa's constitutional development. It is of pure democratic extraction, although it has been judiciously adapted to Africa's harsh climate.

The same cannot be said for the constitutional development of many other African states where there has been fruitless experimentation with seemingly attractive but foreign systems, and despite harsh criticism from the uninformed who know little about the many minorities which characterize Africa and South Africa, there are those abroad who acknowledge that Africa can no longer experiment with the colonial formula.

A columnist of the *NEW YORK DAILY NEWS*, William Buckley, points out that Zimbabwe is in the process of exchanging its Lancaster House constitution for a one-party model from behind the Iron Curtain. How laughable it is that Prime Minister Robert Mugabe should support the United Nations Security Council resolution rejecting South Africa's new constitution, while he has initiated the process of depriving the whites and Ndebele minorities in his country of their rights.

South Africa's attempt to extend democracy to other population groups is moving through difficult times, but there can be no question of turning back. What the local and overseas agitators and critics of the new constitution do not or will not realize is that the Colored and Indian elections do not represent the beginning or the end to the country's constitutional development but a definite milestone. None of the country's political parties is satisfied with the present dispensation or so as it affects the black nations and their members outside the national states.

The prime minister, Mr P.W. Botha, has stated that the position of the blacks is now the top priority of the government. It is simply not tenable to maintian the status quo where millions of people are living in a country without material rights, is the way it was put recently by the minister of internal affairs, Mr F.W. de Klerk. The fact that the Cabinet committee which is investigating the constitutional position of blacks living outisde the national states met again yesterday while the Coloreds were going to the polls, illustrates the urgency of the matter. Ways of accommodating them in the political system are being sought. Several possibilities have already been mentioned. What is beyond consideration — and here there is also unanimity among the political parties — are the simplistic models of Westminster, Lancaster House, or for that matter, the White House, not to mention, the Kremlin's recipe.

Commentary Discusses Election, Voter Turnout
MB240709 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English
0500 GMT 24 Aug 84

[Station commentary]

[Text] South Africa's new parliamentary system will prove itself in operation. That has always been clear. It has been stated often enough by government leaders and it is confirmed by the voter turnout in the elections for the House of Representatives. Critics who bandy about elusive concepts like credibility with regard to the system would do well to await its implementation, and in their assessments they might bear in mind that it is the representatives who will be assembling in Cape Town next month who will be wielding the powers of government in the country for the next 5 years, and not the rowdy negativists who have placed themselves outside the democratic process.

It was known beforehand that a variety of factors would militate against a high turnout in the Colored community's first elections for parliament. One of the reasons was, of course, the fact that it was the first such parliamentary general election lacking the drive of established party affiliations and powerful party organization. Another was intimidation. More pursuasive probably than the open violence at public meetings were the threats of violence made against people if they should go to the polls, threats that were given substance by selective petrol bombings of the houses of known supporters of the system. A third factor might be termed the illusion of the potential vote.

According to Professor (Lawrence Schlemer) of the Center of Applied Social Sciences at the University of Natal, an ideal percentage poll in such a community would be between 50 and 60 percent. The actual poll should, therefore, be measured against that ideal, and any comparisons with figures of say 80 or 90 percent are blatantly misleading. Even when all this is taken into account, however, it is clear that there must have been substantial numbers of people who stayed away on Wednesday because they were not convinced that voting would be worth the bother. In the intense crossfire of campaign arguments for and against the system, they had simply not been sufficiently pursuaded that participation would be worthwhile.

Will the new houses of parliament be mere symbolic appendages or will they have the power to deliver the goods on behalf of the Colored and Indian communities? Many voters have suspended judgment. The arguments are now irrelevant. The question will be answered by the actions of parliament in the next few years, and it is the forces that will shape those actions that are now of relevance.

One of them is the huge majority gained by the Labor Party and the leverage that implies for the party in advancing its policies. It is pledged to use the system to add momentum to developments towards a more just society, a fairer distribution of public benefits, and equal social and economic opportunities for all. Also inherent in the system is the overwhelming interest of the present government and white voters who approved it in ensuring that it works. That in itself guarantees that the most strenuous efforts will be made to prevent failure resulting from deadlock disagreements among the houses.

The Colored community has chosen its representatives to the country's sovereign, legislative, and excutive authority. The new constitutional system has an historic role in directing the course of events in this transitional period in South African affairs, and they will be active participants in the process.

Tutu Condemns South African Elections

EA231903 Nairobi KNA in English 1600 GMT 23 Aug 84

[Text] Nairobi, Aug 23 — The Right Reverend Desmond Tutu of South Africa has called on peace-loving nations to reject and condemn the move to affiliate Coloureds and Indians into the parliament of the racist regime of South Africa in the strongest terms possible. He further called on the super powers to divert the funds they were using in the promotion of nuclear weapns to assist developing countries especially in food provision.

Speaking at the opening of the week-long World Conference on Religion and Peace (W.C.R.P.) at the Kenyatta International Conference Centre in Nairobi today, Rev Tutu explained bitterly that while Africans in South Africa had no meaningful participation in political decision-making in the land of their own birth, Coloureds and Indians were shamelessly being co-opted into the racist parliament to help perpetuate minority rule as junior partners of apartheid.

Rev Tutu noted that South Africa was richly endowed by God with all kinds of resources and the country's 30 million people could easily live fulfilled and contented lives, but our beautiful land is one that is desperately short of justice and respect for basic human rights. He lamented that black children were today starving in South Africa not because there was no food but because of the deliberate government policy.

Saying that blacks in South Africa have been turned into aliens on their own land, Rev Tutu told the conference that over three million Africans have been uprooted and dumped as if they were rubbish in poverty-stricken bantustan homeland settlement camps. And calling on all men and women of faith to be active promoters of peace and justice, Rev Tutu charged that there was poverty in many parts of the world because governments spend staggering amounts of money on weapons of destruction and death. He further said that the cost of a new nuclear submarines equals the annual education budget of 23 developing countries with 160 million school-age children. Rev Tutu called on these countries to use such funds in better programmes preferably the provision of food to children in developing countries.

SOWETAN Discusses Parliament, Elections

MB240830 Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 20 Aug 84 p 4

[Untitled editorial]

[Text] The flurry of feverish activity surrounding the coming Colored and Indian elections is dwarfed only by the extraordinary exercise that accompanied the white referendum concerning this new constitution last year. And well this should be, for after all we are about to enter another perfidious step into mediocrity under the guise of democracy. We are about to place our tired heads right back into the sand dunes, hoping that history will perhaps pass us by.

If anything, those Coloreds and Indians who say the new parliament should be given a try should have asked for a full share in the government of this country. Why should they settle for such a miserable deal, especially when the stakes, for themselves and the rest of us, are so high? If the wrongs of 300 years had to be redressed, why should they be allowed to settle for a little nook, something indeed which smacks of window-dressing to salve certain consciences — or serve certain self interests?

There are other serious questions they should ask themselves. Why should they be allowed only a half-stake in government when they have to pay equal tax? How are they expected to be eager for conscription when they are not treated equal to the others who will fight this country's battles with them? It will take some doing to convince us, and we should imagine them, that they are considered equal to whites.

Most people, we know, tend to look after their own skins. For years these people, particularly the Coloreds, have been trying to narrow the yawning gap between themselves and the whites. But most of the time their pathetic attempts were met with insult heaped on insult. If they did not suffer as badly as Africans in the physical sense, and that was pretty close, they were made to suffer insults to their human dignity. The abominable Immorality Act was an insult to their nationhood. We should imagine if there was any reparation in line, the Coloreds should have been given the whole loaf. They deserve at least that.

Take the Indians. Up to this very day there is the terrible insult that they may not live in part of the country, the Free State, because of their race. Some of these people, in fact most of them, have shown themselves to be the most industrious, the most law-abiding and plainly the most productive in the country. Yet they had to suffer the inhumanity to life and property of the Group Areas Act. They had to be shunted around like children or livestock, mocked because of their color. To settle for anything less than the whole cake seems pretty sick to us.

No One Injured in Bomb Blast in Booysens

MB231900 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1832 GMT 23 Aug 84

[Text] Johannesburg, Aug 23, SAPA — An explosion occurred this evening at the offices of the Department of Education and Training, the South African Police [SAP] have confirmed. Although earlier reported to have been a bomb blast, it has not yet been ascertained what caused the explosion, which extensively damaged the DET's fourth floor offices. No one was injured in the explosion, according to Colonel Fred Bull, SAP public relations officer.

The incident occurred at the offices of the Deparment of Education and Training in Garland House, on the corner of Garland and Earl Streets. A gaping hole was blown out of the centre of the fourth floor on the Garland Street side of the building. Shards of glass littered the street below, which had been cordoned off by

police. Scorch marks blackened the outside of the fourth and fifth storeys of the building on both the Garland and Earl street sides. Although no flames were visible, firemen were on the scene.

In a statement, Col Bull said: "At about 6:20 pm an explosion occurred on the fourth floor of Garland House. This floor is occupied by the Department of Education and Training. Nobody was injured." "The cause of the explosion is not yet known and investigations are proceeding." Col Bull said no further news on the incident would be provided until tomorrow, when investigations at the scene were completed.

NIC Asks U.S. To Change Policy Toward RSA

MB230902 Umtata Capital Radio in English
0600 GMT 23 Aug 84

[Text] The Natal Indian Congress [NIC), has appealed to the United States to abandon its policy of constructive engagement. This was told to between 7,000 and 8,000 people in Durban last night who attended a rally to commemmorate the founding of the NIC. Carmel Ricard was there. A delegation of Natal Indian Congress executive members, Jerry (Kuvadia) and Mewa Ramgobin, saw American Ambassador Herman Nickel in Pretoria yesterday.

(Kuvadia) told the huge NIC rally that they stressed to the ambassador that the U.S. policy of constructive engagement had not worked in South Africa. The intimidation and detention of people opposed to the new constitution was an example of this failure. The NIC urged that the policy of constructive engagement should be scrapped and that the UDF [United Democratic Front] should berecognized as the genuine woice of the people of South Africa. The meeting was called to mark the 90th anniversary of the founding of the NIC by Mahatma Gandhi. It was by far the largest meeting yet called by any group during the election.

SWAZILAND

400 Mozambicans Flee MNR Attacks, Enter Country

MB231814 Mbabane Television Service in English
1630 GMT 23 Aug 84

[Text] Nearly 400 Mozambican nationals who fled their country and crossed the border into Swaziland illegally said today they had no desire to return to their motherland for fear of their lives. Our reporter, who attended a special meeting called at Lomahasha Inkhundla, reports that 398 Mozambican refugees told the meeting, attended by among others the minister of the interior, Mr King Mtetwa; the minister for defense, Brigadier Dube; the commissioner of police, Mr Majaji Simelane; the Lubombo regional administrator, Mr A.A. Mamba; and the deputy UN high commissioner for refugees, Mrs (Okaya), that Mozambique National Resistance, MNR, rebels were attacking them in their homesteads. He said some of the refugees he talked with had stab wounds.

He went on to say that Mrs (Okaya) commented later that she was satisfied that the refugees qualified for refugee status and that the minister for the interior said that they would be transported to Mpaka on Monday. Our reporter further said that the number of these refugees who had taken refuge with Swazi families at Lomahasha was likely to exceed the 400 mark by far, as some of them who did not attend today's meeting had already fled into the interior of the Kingdom. Such refugees, he said, have been asked to attend a similar meeting on Monday. The hundreds of refugees at Lomahasha were given food today by the Red Cross Society.

Official Reports on Talks in South Africa

MB220825 Mbabane Television Service in Siswati
1815 GMT 21 Aug 84

[Text] The two Swaziland delegations that had recently gone to South Africa and Lusaka, Zambia, today gave a report back to the nation concerning these discussions. The delegation to South Africa discussed the future return of the KaNgwane and Ingwavuma territories, while the Lusaka delegation had dealings with the ANC, an organization banned in South Africa. Mr Kuseni Hlophe, a member of the Liqoqo, who was in the delegation to South Africa, gave a detailed report regarding these discussions. The Swazi delegation to South Africa was headed by Prince Mkhatshwa.

[Begin Hlophe video] The matter which the delegation had been entrusted to discuss concerned border adjustments which were first initiated by King Sobhuza II at the beginning of his reign in 1921. In 1923 King Sobhuza sailed for Britain to discuss the land question with the British authorities, for he found himself in difficulties concerning the inheritance of the lands which belonged to his ancestors. The basis of any monarchy is territorial integrity, but he did not have any land. He went to Britain to complain, my fellow countrymen.

Then he complained about the land distribution within present day Swaziland, where the country was surveyed and resurveyed to the detriment of the indigenous people. It was thus then seen fit that the question of arbitrary fixing of borders should be raised, as the Swazis had found themselves being labelled foreigners. Even traditional chiefs who had never paid allegiance to anyone were now being regarded as aliens. These chiefs were natural leaders and also as local as the rocks of the territories, that is, Mbhuleni, Mekemeke, up to Mhlaba, up to Simakade, and including the Mlambo peoples beyond Ermelo. It was then clear that the king thought it better that discussions be started with the South African Boer leaders rather than the British. Both the Boers and the British were working together when these arbitrary borders were fixed. My fellow countrymen, these prior remarks were to lay a background to our mission to South Africa.

There have been events that have greatly disturbed the Swazi leaders. First, the Swazis discovered that the two territories they were hoping to acquire after discussions with South Africa, with South Africa consenting to the cession, were now in doubt following the demise of our king, Sobhuza II.

You, the people of LaZwide, there was a complaint by the Swazi delegation that originally in the talks concerning these territories it was agreed that these lands would be ceded back to the original

inhabitants. Has this understanding been correctly carried out? Are the arrangements in KaNgwane and Ingwavuma in the same spirit? Taking into account that both territories have traditional chiefs, are the current administrative arrangements in line with the traditional chiefs of Swaziland. To our observations, it appears that the KwaZulu leaders are being served with what rightfully belongs to the Swazis.

The Swazis are quite concerned, since they have original letters of proof of claim to these territories. During the Anglo-Boer war at the turn of the century, the Swazi chiefs who resided in these territories were excluded from war service as it was understood that those chiefs did not pay allegiance to the Zulu monarch. We have plenty of evidence in this regard.

My fellow countrymen, without drawing out this matter too long, our mission to South Africa was to rekindle the discussions concerning border readjustment. What really hurt the queen regent was the granting of self-governing status to KaNgwane, equivalent to dominion status in internal affairs.

The Swazi delegation wanted to know if the original agreements and understandings were still to be fulfilled in the future, taking into account the king's original position that he could not afford to discuss territorial sovereignty matters with associations with no international standing. Swaziland as a sovereign state can only have discussions with another sovereign state. That is how the king simply initiated discussions with the Republic of South Africa, another sovereign state.

There was another complaint concerning border adjustments. It has come to Swazi ears that in Ingwavuma the KwaZulu authorities are busy constructing a royal palace for their monarch. Once a royal palace is to be built in an area, people are moved and relocated to other areas to make way for the royal household.

Some of you can recall that at KwaLozitha Royal Palace, when the king sited his household there, the inhabitants even had to relocate graves in the area. In Ingwavuma people are being relocated to make way for the Zulu monarch's royal palace. The Swazis surely were taken aback. They took to their heels and streamed into Swaziland.

Those Swazis in Ingwavuma, original inhabitants of the area, object to these maneuvers, especially when they are aware that they have no allegiance to the Zulu monarch. You have recently heard that 700 families have just poured into Swaziland heading straight to the Ndzevane refugee settlement, which contains the Mngometulus of Ingwavuma.

This what we went to report. The official with whom we had discussions was quite amenable to our complaints, promising to investigate the matter further to establish the authenticity of the claims. Well, we may never know how it will end especially since the press at times is hostile to our claim. It might be a matter of sharing, but we do not have enough land in Swaziland.

ZAMBIA

Deportation of Zambians From Zaire Continues

400 More Cross Border

MB231237 Lusaka Domestic Service in English 1115 GMT 23 Aug 84

[Text] It is reported from Solwezi that 400 more deportees have crossed into the country from Zaire. The northwestern province permanent secretary, (Arias Chaka), has said his office has made an urgent request to Cabinet office in Lusaka for 132,000 kwacha for feeding the Zambian deportees. The province's member of the Central Committee, (Max Lubeni), who will ride to the border this morning to check on the situation, said he had been informed that Zairian officials went on an house-to-house check in Kipuchi main township to flush out Zambians.

TIMES Urges Border Closure

AB231055 Paris AFP in English 1036 GMT 23 Aug 84

[Text] Lusaka, Aug 23 (AFP) — The semi-official *TIMES OF ZAMBIA* newspaper today called for the closure of the border between Zambia and Zaire and for contacts with Zaireans to be minimized in the wake of this week's mass expulsions of Zambians illegally resident in Zaire. Zaire's continuing deportations of Zambians has come after an operation last week in which Zambia rounded up some 2,501 illegal immigrants from neighbouring Zaire and from various West African countries. In apparent retaliation Zaire began deporting Zambians over the weekend. Zambian Government officials estimate that as many as 30,000 Zambians may be expelled from Zaire. The Zambian authorities have formed a national committee to deal with the expected influx. The Zairean Government said the "formal" deportation of Zambians rounded up at the weekend will start on August 31. Meanwhile Zambians continue trickling across the border. The movement of the Zambians from Zaire is likely to increase as the August 31 deadline approaches, officials said. So far about 2,000 have returned.

Kaunda Congratulates Ceausescu on Anniversary

MB231338 Lusaka Domestic Service in English 1115 GMT 23 Aug 84

[Text] President Kaunda has expressed hope that Romania would continue to give political, moral, and material support to liberation movements that are still fighting to free themselves from colonialism and imperialism in Southern Africa. Dr Kaunda has also said Zambia highly commends the great strides that Romania has made in her political, economic, and social development since her national and social liberation from facist and imperialist rule. The president said this in a message of congratulations to Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu on that country's national day, which falls today, and Party Secretary General Humphrey Mulemba, who is in Bucharest for the independence celebrations, yesterday presented a special message from Dr Kaunda to President Ceausescu. Mr Mulemba informed Com-

rade Ceausescu that Dr Kaunda would have been happier to be present during the celebrations had it not been for pressing commitments in southern Africa.

Pact With Romania Would Permit Vehicle Repair

MB231907 Lusaka Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 23 Aug 84

[Text] Romanian vehicles in Zambia which lack spare parts could be repaired if Zambia ratifies a barter protocol between the two countries signed in 1982. Romania has already ratified the protocol and awaits Zambia to do the same, so that the (Arrow) vehicles and Universal tractors could be adequately serviced. Addressing a news conference before hosting a reception to mark Romania's 40th national day, charge d'affaires (Dimit Triunica) expressed the hope that Zambia would ratify the agreement before the Romania-Zambia commission on operations meets in Bucharest in September. Foreign Affairs Minister of State Otem Musuka, who was the chief guest at the anniversary reception, congratulated the Romanians for having overcome Hitlerite-backed fascism on the part of mankind.

ZIMBABWE

New Camps Set Up for Displaced Mozambicans

MB230857 Harare Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 23 Aug 84

[Text] Displaced Mozambicans who are at present at a camp outside (Chibane) surburb in Bindura will soon be moved to new camps in (Rushinga). According to the ministry of labor, manpower planning, and social welfare, the two new camps which have been prepared are the Mazoe River Bridge and the (Nyamatsipiti) camps. The spokesman for the ministry says the government has decided to create these camps to control the inward movement of the displaced people. The spokesman also pointed out that there is also a need to site these camps away from major populaiton areas or urban centers to avoid straining water supplies.

Minister Denies Nkomo Charges on Violence

MB231836 Harare Domestic Service in English 1745 GMT 23 Aug 84

[Text] The minister of local government and town planning, Comrade Enos Chikowore, says the government strongly deplores the violence which took place in the Midlands and Mashonaland provinces recently, resulting in the loss of life and destruction of property. Speaking on behalf of the minister of home affairs in the House of Assembly today, Comrade Chikowore denied allegations by the ZAPU leader, Dr Joshua Nkomo, that the violence was inspired by senior ZANU officials.

He said the violence was a spontaneous reaction by ZANU supporters to an unacceptable state of affairs in the area. Comrade Chikowore explained that the demonstrations were caused by the murder of two ZANU officials, Comrades (Peter Simunyu) and (Calister Njongwe) by dissident loyal to ZAPU. He said the police delayed in containing the situation because they were taken by surprise, as they had been under the impression that the demonstrations would be peaceful. In the banning of ZAPU political meetings in the two areas, Comrade Chikowore said the action was taken purely for security reasons. He added that the ban was legal and had been imposed by the government, not by the Ministry of Home Affairs.

ZANU-PF Drops PF From Name at Congress

MB231559 Harare THE HERALD in English 21 Aug p. 1

[Text] ZANU (PF) is to be known as ZANU from now on, the party's secretary for information and publicity, Dr Nathan Shamuyarira, announced yesterday. "The tail was removed by a resolution of Congress. ZANU has resorted to its original name," he said. ZANU adopted the PF label during the war when it and ZAPU agreed to co-ordinate their activities for prosecuting the liberation struggle under the banner of the Patriotic Front.

New Members of ZANU Standing Committee Named

MB231803 Harare THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 19 Aug 84 p.1

[By Davison Maruziva]

[Excerpt] The new Central Committee of ZANU (PF) yesterday elected five standing committees to supervise government departments and their activities. The meeting, held in Parliament, named the 64 members of the standing committees. The party's new secretary for publicity and information, Dr Nathan Shamuyarira, said after the meeting that the committees were charged with turning the resolutions of the second congress, held at Borrowdale, into comprehensive programmes.

"The committees will be meeting shortly to define their functions and to operationalise them. The matter of the leadership code was discussed and the prime minister indicated at the closed meeting that people would be given time to make their choices," he said briefing newsmen.

The five standing committees are:

The Political and Policy Committee - headed by the party's deputy president Cde Simon Muzenda. Its members are Dr Herbert Ushewokunze, Dr Witness Mangwende, Dr Nathan Shamuyarira, Dr Frederick Shava, Cde Edgar Tekere, Cde Enos Chikowore, Mrs Musungo, Mrs Tsitsi Jadagu, Mrs Julia Zvobgo, Cde Charles Ndlovu, Miss R. Kutsirai, Cde J. Madzinga, and Cde Robert Marere.

The Economics Committee - headed by Cde Enos Nkala, the party's new secretary for finance. Its members are Cde Richard Hove, Cde Don Muvuti, Cde Bernard Chidzero, Cde Mudhomeni Chivende, Cde Moven Mahachi, Cde Nelson Mawema, Cde Sabina Mugabe, Cde H. Masunda, Cde F. Chigwedere, Cde Moton Malianga, Cde S. Ndlovu, Cde Kumbirai Kangai, Cde Edith Motsi, and Cde A. Wenyimo.

The Social and Welfare Committee - headed by Dr Dzingai

Mutumbuka, the party's new secretary for production, construction and development. Its members are Cde Didymus Mutasa, Dr Sydney Sekeramayi, Cde Sally Mugabe, Cde Tsungirayi Mutambanengwe, Cde Dzikamayi Mavhaire, Cde S. Ngongoni, Cde Joseph Kaparadza, Cde S. Chinemaropa, Cde Shuvai Mahofa, Cde Edward Pswarayi, Cde Robson Manyika, Cde Amos Midzi, and Cde Jack Hunda.

The National Security Committee - headed by Cde Emmerson Munangagwa, who is the party's new secretary for national security. Its members are Cde Ernest Kadungure, Cde Rex Nhongo, Cde Josiah Tungamirai, Cde William Ndangana, Cde David Karimanzira, Cde Sheba Gava, Cde Charles Dauramanzi, Cde C. Chingwaru, Cde M. Mkwananzi, Cde Esnath Ndlovu, and Cde Richard Katsande.

The Legal and Constitutional Committee - is headed by Cde Maurice Nyagumbo, the party's new secretary for administration. Its members are Cde Teurai Ropa Nhongo, Cde Eddison Zvobgo, Cde Simbi Mubako, Cde Tarisayi Ziyambi, Cde Simbarashe Mumbengegwi, Cde J. Chinengundu, Bishop Joshua Dhube, Cde Grafton Ziyenge, Cde Naomi Nhiwatiwa, Cde H. Matanga, Cde Mark Dube, Cde George Mudukuti, and Cde Abraham Kabasa.

Radio Truth Replies to Mugabe on 1-Party System

MB222013 (Clandestine) Radio Truth in Ndebele to Zimbabwe 1700 GMT 22 Aug 84

[Station commentary]

[Text] During question time in parliament, Prime Minister Robert Mugabe spoke about the circumstances of the ruling party, which was repeated at the ZANU-PF national congress. This type of candor is welcome, to expose the leaders and curb them from oppressing others. We are really not sure, but it would appear that they are now begging us. However, for the time being we are going to give them an opportunity of listening to poignant speeches concerning what should be done in Zimbabwe.

The forthcoming parliamentary elections are an important matter, indeed. It should be remembered by the people when they cast their votes in the coming elections that the present government wants to introduce a 1-party state under the direction of ZANU-PF only. The government, in its intent to achieve the 1-party state, is going to shout falsehoods deceiving foreign countries about the virtues of ZANU-PF. They will shout countrywide, using radio, television, and other media urging people not to vote according to tribal or regional affiliation, but to choose those appointed by the party.

To tell the truth [words indistinct]. We believe that the time has come for the people to reply to Mr Robert Mugabe concerning his intentions. You should listen carefully to some of our programs, and then decide on your own as to which is the better system of government. We hope that with these features we will be replying to Robert Mugabe in so far as his proposed changes are concerned. Throughout the world you do find mixed communities of different racial and social extraction and origin. In some countries, these communities have divergent cultural and social norms, including differing historical perspectives. Their methods of instruction and administration are quite distinct from the other nationalities. [passage indistinct]